The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,171—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ....8 As. per Line.
Second do. ....4½ „ „
Third and succeeding......2¼ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion.....................Rs. 5 0
Second do. ....„ 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions „ 0 2¼ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes are as follows :—
Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line ....„ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.
Price per Copy ....As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

HALL LINE STEAMERS.

SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS first-class are now issued at reduced fares available for six months.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. SIRDHANA, 2,661 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 12th October, 1881, at 4 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimilipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PACHUMBA, 865 Tons, on TUESDAY, 11th October, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on FRIDAY, 14th October, 1881, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on THURSDAY, 20th October, 1881.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 6th October, 1881.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	„ 360	„ 220		„ 80	
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240		„ 90	
Messina	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Naples	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350		„ 145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—
MANILLA, on TUESDAY, 1st Nov., 1881.
SUMATRA, on THURSDAY, 1st Dec., 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, Sept. 8th, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE via CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,927	400	20th Oct.
s. s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2,394	450	9th Dec.
s. s. HELIOS	C. Lazarich	2,000	400	20th Jan. 1882.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. HELIOS, Captain C. Lazarich, 2,000 tons, 400 horse power, to sail on the 15th November, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 1st, 1881.

CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

THE s. s. CLAN MACLEOD will sail for Liverpool on or about the 15th October, 1881.

Passage Money to Liverpool .....Rs. 450.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 12th September, 1881.

NOTICE.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. ARMENIA, Captain Geo. Read, just arrived from Liverpool in 24½ days, will SAIL again on the 12th instant for LIVERPOOL direct.

THE HALL LINE s.s. SPEKE HALL, Captain Willam Brand, will SAIL on the 19th instant for LIVERPOOL direct.

INPORTANT TO PASSENGERS.—Both these splendid fast Steamers have Medical Officers on board, and there will consequently be no fear of detention on account of quarantine at the Canal.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 1st October, 1881.

N. B.—The SPEKE HALL has just arrived in 25 days from Liverpool, including 3 days in the Canal.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881
s. KHEDIVE	3860	600	[illegible] Tomlin	13th Oct.
— BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Orman	20th „
s. CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	27th „
— SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	3rd Nov.
s. VERONA	3116	600	E. Ahdown	10th „
— ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. Brady	17th „
s. KHIVA	2609	450	M. de Horne	24th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under. THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return,

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	21st Oct.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	4th Nov.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	E. J. Baker	18th „

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th September, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
Speke Hall	W. Brand.	2,700	400	19th Oct.
City of Baltimore	J. Verril.	2,300	300	19th Nov.
Trentham Hall	Jas. Shaw.	2,100	300	3rd Dec.
Wistow Hall	T. Collins.	2,700	400	21st do.
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd.	2,700	400	5th Jany.
Speke Hall	W. Brand.	2,700	400	20th do.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., } Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TO PASSENGERS leaving here after the end of May and returning after January, we are prepared to offer RETURN TICKETS on very favourable terms. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.
RAJPUTANA RAILWAY.

THE following REDUCED RATES for all classes of goods, booked between Delhi and Agra and Bombay *viâ* Sabarmati, will come into force from the 1st November, 1881, both in through and local booking :—

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND DELHI.	Rs. a.
1st class, per maund	1 11
2nd class, per maund	2 8
3rd class, per maund	3 5
4th class, per maund	4 2
5th class, per maund	4 12
BETWEEN BOMBAY AND AGRA.	**Rs. a.**
1st class, per maund	1 9
2nd class, per maund	2 6
3rd class, per maund	3 3
4th class, per maund	4 0
5th class, per maund	4 8

By order,
J. O'CALLAGHAN,
Traffic Superintendent.

MESSRS. K. B. JEEVUNJEE MEHTA and Co. beg to thank their kind customers, and the public in general, for their kind patronage and support since last six years, and they have now the pleasure to inform them that they have just opened a CHOICE and FRESH SELECTION of the following articles, to which their earliest attention is solicited :—Latest novelties in Christmas cards, birthday and wedding cards, silk bookmarkers, ladies' fancy hats, flowers, ostrich feathers, photo and music albums, scrap albums and pictures, oleograph and chromo pictures, oxford, velvet and fancy glass, photo. frames, ladies' work-boxes and dressing cases, writing and tourists' cases, Gladstone despatch boxes, jewel boxes, cash boxes, fancy silk fans, money purses, silver thimbles, fancy flower-vases, toilet sets, compendium of games, plain and besique cards, draughts, chessmen and chess-boards, dominoes and cribbage boards, drawing slates, picture books, egg whisk, fancy, novel, mechanical toys, tin, wooden and india-rubber toys, fancy, dressed and gutta-purcha dolls, large and small real Japan dolls, rocking and pole horses, single, double, and double seated perambulaters, fancy bird cages, Paris sweetmeats, vanille and pistachs, almonds, French prunes, chocolate sweets, fancy presentation boxes, fancy biscuits, ice bags, stationery and toilet requisites, and a great, handsome, splendid assortment of birthday, wedding and Christmas presents.

K. B. JEEVUNJEE MEHTA & Co.
No. 33, Meadow Street.

GOLF KIT.

BALLS.	PLAY CLUB.
CLEEKS.	PUTTERS.
IRONS.	SPOONS.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,

BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE NEW SEASON'S PREPARATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains its high reputation.

Quarts per doz., Cash, Rs. 8 0
Pints „ „ 5 8

SOLE AGENTS.
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WHITE FRENCH WINES.

(Suitable for the Hot Season).

	Cash Prices. Qts, per doz. Rs. a.
CHABLIS	18 0
BARSAC	19 0
SAUTERNE	23 8
HAUT SAUTERNE	31 8
AUSTRALIAN WINES.	
HOCKHEIMER (White)	16 0
SHIRAZ (Red)	18 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COLD DRINKS

may be obtained immediately by slowly pouring Liquor over a lump of Ice held by Ice Claws into a tumbler. The thirsty need not to wait in impatient tantalization while the Ice is dissolving in the tumbler for the enjoyment of his peg, cup of claret, or glass of beer, but can have it *at once*, sharp, clear, and

REFRESHINGLY COLD.

	Cash, Rs. a.		Credit. Rs. a.
Richly Cut GLASS ICE TRAYS, with hollow stems, each, from	5 0	to	10 0
ICE PAILS, mounted in the best electro-plate	11 0	to	30 0
ICE CLAWS (Scissor-shaped) for serving Ice, of best electro-plate, from	9 0	to	10 0
ICE TONGS ditto ditto	4 8	to	6 8

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

REDUCED PRICES.

FINEST VIRGINIAN GOLDEN LEAF
HONEY DEW TOBACCO ;
A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.
IMPORTED OVERLAND AT
Per Pound, Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS

BY
TO-DAY'S OVERLAND MAIL.

Broad Arrow.
Field.
Fun.
Graphic.
Home News.
Illustrated London News.
Illustrated Police News.
Illustrated Sporting News.
Judy.
Land and Water.
Life.
Lloyds' Weekly Newspaper.
Mail.
News of the World.
Overland Mail.
Pall Mall Budget.
Penny Paper.
Public Opinion.
Punch.
Queen.
Reynold's Weekly News.
St. James's Budget.
Saturday Review.
Spectator.
Times (Weekly Edition).
Truth.
Weekly Irish Times.
World.

COOPER & CO., Fort, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.
Chancery Division.

In the matter of the Companies' Act, 1862, and in the matter of the LONDON, BOMBAY, and MEDITERRANEAN BANK, Limited, in Liquidation.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Offices of the abovenamed Bank have THIS DAY been REMOVED from No. 2, Hornby Row, Fort, to VICTORIA BUILDIGS, Fort, opposite the *Times of India* office.—Bombay, 10th October, 1881.

HENRY STEAD,
Agent and Attorney of the official liquidator of the abovenamed Bank.

SCINDE, PUNJAB AND DELHI RAILWAY CO.
FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

THE splendid FLEET of STEAMERS and BARGES, lately forming the S. P. and D. Ry. Flotilla service between Mooltan and Kotri.

ABOUT 12 STEAMERS varying from 150 to 370 tons (builder's measurement), 160 to 270 feet in length. Engines 65 to 280 H. P. nominal. Draught from 2′6″ to 4 feet, loaded.

ABOUT 44 BARGES varying from 35 to 440 tons (builder's measurement), 65 to 200 feet in length. Draught from 1′ 6″ to 4 feet loaded.

Most of the above are in first class order, and an inspection is freely invited at Kotri, where the vessels are now lying.

Reasonable offers for ready purchase on the spot will not be refused.

For further particulars apply to AGENT, S. P. and D. R., LAHORE, and SUPERINTENDENT S. P. and D. R., KURRACHEE.

R. BOCQUET, Agent.
Lahore, 5th October, 1881.

NOTICE is hereby given that RUNCHORDASS GHELLA has CONTRACTED to PURCHASE from THUCKER GOCULDASS DEWJEE the immoveable PROPERTY mentioned below. All persons having or claiming any right, title, or interest in the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned at their office, in Apollo Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the said purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims which, if any such exist, will be considered as having been waived.

All that piece or parcel of Government ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate in Bombay within the Fort, fronting on the western side of Borah Bazaar Street, in the subdistrict of Fort and Colaba, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 37 and 38. The ground on which the said house stands, contains by admeasurement 198¾ square yards or thereabouts, is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. and is bounded on the east by Borah Bazaar Street aforesaid, on the west by the property of Chutoorbhoj Moorarjee, on the north by a public passage called King's Lane, and on the south by the property of Mehta Narronjee Hurree.—Dated this 10th day of October, 1881.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

NOTICE is hereby given that THACKER HEERJEE HEMRAJ of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has CONTRACTED, with BHAI LUXMONJEE, to PURCHASE from the latter the following property. All persons having any claim thereto by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof at their office in Apollo Street, Fort, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, containing by admeasurement 87 square yards or thereabouts, with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Bhundarwada Row in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvee, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the south by the property of Cullianjee Rowjee, on the east by the property of Cowasjee Dhunjeebhai, on the north by the property of Khetsey Dhurrumsey and Sudoo Chimaji, and on the west by the Bhundarwada Street, and assessed by the Assessor of the Municipal Rates under No. 19, and registered by the Collector of Bombay under No. 555-556, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Bhai Luxmonjee.—Dated this 10th day of October 1881.

HORE, CONROY, & BROWN,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,

Established 1867.
Bombay, 28, Apollo Street.
Calcutta, 9, Ezra Street.
London, 27, Leadenhall Street, E. C.

TELEGRAPH HOME REMITTANCES.
TELEGRAPH PRIVATE CODE.

THE undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Drafts, also telegraph payments at current rates of Exchange to be made at once in any part of the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe.

They are also prepared to place their present Telegraph Code at the service of Residents in India and Correspondents at Home, and to add such names, addresses, and paragraphs of any length or purport as may be desired, whereby these can be telegraphed at a greatly reduced cost. Minimum charge for messages, including addresses when registered, 2 words. Their Code now in use has thousands of words, each one representing sentences on almost all conceivable subjects likely to be required to telegraph between the two countries. No registration fee charged. Secrecy guaranteed.

Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

Wm. WATSON & CO.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at 1 P.M., in November next, at the Executive Commissariat Offices noted below, and on the dates fixed against each, for CONTRACTS as specified for 1882-83 :—

Bombay Poona Ahmednagar Belgaum Ahmedabad Deesa Mhow Neemuch Nusseerabad Kurrachee Hyderabad	Tinning, Cooking Utensils, under Schedule No. 12.	On 1st Nov. 1881.
	Stationery and Bookbinding, under Schedule No. 13.	On 1st Nov. 1881.
Bombay Ahmednagar Belgaum Ahmedabad Mhow Neemuch Hyderabad	Beef and Mutton, under Schedule No. 14.	On 1st Nov. 1881.
Bombay Poona Ahmednagar Belgaum Ahmedabad Deesa Mhow Neemuch Nusseerabad Kurrachee Hyderabad	Purchase of Litter of Commissariat and Slaughter Cattle, under Schedule No. 15.	On 8th Nov. 1881.
	Purchase of Empty Hogsheads, under Schedule No. 16.	On 8th Nov. 1881.
	Shoeing Cattle, under Schedule No. 17.	On 8th Nov. 1881.
Baroda	Purchase of Empty Hogsheads under Schedule No. 16.	On 8th Nov. 1881.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the above offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary cash deposit and a duplicate copy of the Schedule duly filled in.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
For Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, Oct. 4, 1881.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 91 of 1881.

GAINOO MOROBA SETT DEWANJEE of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing at house No. 26, situate at Bhundarwada, outside the Fort of Bombay..Plaintiff.

vs.

GAYABAI, widow of Gunnappa Kondappa *alias* Ganu Kondaji, KASHIBAI and ESSOBAI, daughters of Gunnappa Kondappa and minors by their guardian Gayabai, the first defendant *adlitem*, all of Bombay Hindoo inhabitants, residing at house No. 31, situate at Kumbharwada, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Defendants.

WHEREAS, in pursuance of a WARRANT OF SALE of immoveable property dated 12th day of September, 1881, the Sheriff has been directed to SELL the following property at the instance of the abovenamed Plaintiff :—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Government ground or land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, in New Town, at the western side of Bhundary Street, in the subdistrict of Fort, formerly and now in the occupation of several tenants, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 99, containing by admeasurement 243 square yards, be the same little more or less, and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 854, Collector's new Nos. 89-82, Collector's old Survey No. 251, and new survey No. 4,902, the said land, hereditaments and premises standing on the name of Cassibai, wife of Bhawoo Khundoo and daughter of Gunnappa Khandappa, both in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue and Municipality, and bounded on the east by the Bhundary Street, west by the sweeper's passage, north by the house of Cursetjee Framjee, and on the south by the house of Hora Mahomedally Nooroodin.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at the eastern side of the Bundary Street, in the sub-district of Fort, formerly and now in the occupation of several tenants, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 32, containing by admeasurement 136 4-9th square yards, be the same little more or less, and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,842, and new Survey No. 4,859, the said land, hereditaments and premises standing on the name of the said Gunnoo Kondajee, both in books of the Collector of Land Revenue and Municipality, and bounded as follows : on the east by the seweeper's passage, on the west by Bhundary Street, north by the house of Hununota Dhewgur, and on the south by the house of Thucker Walloo Dhunjee.

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of Fuzendaree ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house built thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the east side of Nowrojee Hill, in the sub-district of Mandvee, formerly and now in the occupation of several tenants, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 2, containing by admeasurement 91 1-9th square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Nowrojee Hill, west by the property of Thomas Graham, north by a passage and house of Mooktajee Appajee Combay, and on the south by a passage and house of Gopall Kottay.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving in objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 26th day of October, 1881, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 4th day of October, 1881.

A. K. OLIVER,
Acting Assistant Commissioner.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S CHOICE SPARKLING WINES.

Cash per dozen Quarts. Rs. a.		Cash per dozen Pints. Rs. a.
29 0	... Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE ... ...Saumur... Pure excellent quality, perfect condition.	16 0
34 0	... Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE ...Treacher's Light Dry... A wholesome, genuine Wine, suitable for general consumption.	18 8
40 0	... Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE...Treacher's Dry Creaming Sillery... The produce of one of the best districts of France, in brilliant order.	21 8
50 0	... Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE...Perrier Jouet's finest Dry... Pale and Dry ; exquisite flavour.	26 8
50 0	... Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE ...Giesler's "For India"... This is Messrs. Giesler and Company's finest brand, and is undoubtedly the best Wine of its class imported into India.	26 8
34 0	... Sparkling ... MOSELLE ... ...Superior quality... Choice with charming bouquet.	19 0
41 0	... Sparkling ... MOSELLE... ... Finest Nonpareil... This is the finest Wine shipped, and is distinguished for its aroma and delicate flavour.	22 8
32 0	... Sparkling ... MOSELLE ... ...Fine quality... Pale Muscatel flavour.	17 8
35 0	... Sparkling ... HOCK ... ...Superior quality... A Wine with great flavour and softness.	19 8
42 0	... Sparkling ... HOCK ... Finest Ehrenbreitstein... This is a magnificent Wine, and much admired for its superb qualities.	23 0
38 0	... Sparkling ... BURGUNDY ... ...Finest quality, Red... An exquisite Wine of great bouquet and delicacy.	21 0

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CLARETS IN WOOD.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Medoc of about 48 Imp. galls. or 24 dozs. ...	172 0	180 0
St. Estephe „ „	216 0	231 0

We are now registering orders for the above. The first supply is expected about the middle of October next.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES, in white metal cases, are without doubt the best watches sold for this price in the world. They are in stock in open face, hunting, and half-hunting cases, in extra large, middle and smaller sizes. Price, Rs. 25, 30, 35, cash. 2 years' guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES, in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, are a striking illustration of the excellent results obtained by them in the manufacture of cheap watches. Price Rs. 25, 26, 27. One year's guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s RAILWAY WATCHES are unsurpassed in regard to solidity of construction, durability and correctness in time keeping. Price in metal case with key, Rs. 40, 50 ; keyless, Rs. 50 ; in fine silver case, with key, Rs. 50 ; keyless, Rs. 70. Guarantee 2 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, can be confidently recommended not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases, and their exceedingly neat appearance. Price, in open face cases, Rs. 40, 50 ; in hunting and half-hunting cases, Rs. 45, 50, 60.

Gold Chains made to order on the premises by an experienced English Chainmaker.

FAVRE, LEUBA AND CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

ROYAL CHARTER.

THE continued PATRONAGE accorded to Messrs. WACHTER & Co by ROYALTY in England for their CHAMPAGNE, added to the general expressions of satisfaction communicated to them by the English Public, has led Messrs. WACHTER & Co. to adopt for their Brand the words "ROYAL CHARTER," and also to place the "Royal Arms" upon their usual label.

Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. are Sole Agents for this Champagne in India and Ceylon, and can well recommend Messrs. WACHTER & Co.'s Brand for its excellent quality.

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
Price—Credit	Rs. 58-0	Rs. 61-0.
Price—Cash	Rs. 55-8	Rs. 58-8.

FRESH SHIPMENT TO HAND OF

"SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTES.

FULL COMPASS, SOLID MAHOGANY CASE SPECILLY CONSTRUCTED FOR INDIA.

The above Piano sold on the Easy Payment System.

COTTAGE PIANO,

Full Compass, solid Canadian Walnut.........Rs. 375
Tin-lined packing case................................ „ 25

Fresh shipments of new Pianos to hand by every Mail Steamer.

S. ROSE & CO.,
9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE,

SEASON 1881-82.
ENGAGEMENTS.

MISS EDITH WILSON begs to announce the engagements of Miss ADA LESTER, Miss KATE THOBURN, Miss LIZZIE HEYES, Mr. F. MERER, Mr. J. S. HEWITT, Mr. J. TURNER, and Mr. L. WARD. Plan of the Seats and Prospectus at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Limited.

NOW READY.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.

BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS, up to the 15th instant, for the SUPPLY to this Company of best TEAK TIMBER. 500 tons to be delivered during this current month and 1,000 tons before the end of November next. Undersigned will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

F. MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Bombay, 10th October, 1881.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED RICE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 11 a. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the Prince's Dock, on account of the underwriters :—

ex s.s. Empress of India.
HAHJ—A quantity of damaged rice.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by public auction at the Share Bazar, on account and risk of Jumnadass Doolubhdass, and by order of Fazul Meherally Rahim.

One share in the New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited, No. 498.

On THURSDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey, white and colored piece goods, twist, &c., &c.
14 casks currants.
3 bales grey shirtings.
1 „ „ mulls.
5 „ „ dhooties.
6 cases broad-cloth.
2 cases plated candlesticks.
On account of the concerned.
38 cases different kinds of prints.
On account and risk of Ramchunder Juggonath Acharia.
31 dozen sleepers.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 11th October, 1881.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now OPEN.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, FORT.—COMFORTABLE ROOMS now available. Apply on the premises for terms.

FOUNTAIN HOTEL, Mahableshwar (The Cleave).—Delightful situation. Charges moderate. The Proprietor has also several good Bungalows to let.

MATHERAN.—Good BUNGALOW near the Church. Four bed-rooms. Apply to Mr. FLOWER, House Agent.

TO PROPRIETORS OF MINES, &c.—An experienced BORER wishes employment ; thoroughly understands his work and the native languages. J. PARTRIDGE, Beawar, Rajpootana.

LOST OR STOLEN—A BULL-DOG, brown colour, tale cropped, but not ears, with linked iron belt, answering the name Nero. Whoever brings it to the undersigned will be REWARDED.—JEHANGIR BYRAMJEE DADABHOY, 844, Breach Candy Road.

FOR SALE by AUCTION, at Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co.'s Rooms, on SATURDAY, 15th October, the PROPERTY of a Gentleman consisting of Wines, Stores, Medicine Chests, Revolver, Oleographs in frames, Lamps, Carre's Ice Machine, Musical Box, &c.

MINIATURE BILLIARD TABLES, complete with cues, balls and marking boards, at JOHN ROBERTS & Co.'s, 18, Marine Street, Bombay.

GLEN FALLOCH HIGHLAND WHISKY, Rs. 21 per dozen, guaranteed five years old, a fresh consignment, just arrived. WALLACE and Co.

A YOUNG LADY experienced in teaching is desirous of engagements as visiting Governess. Terms moderate. Address "C. H. R." *Gazette* Office.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL, entirely under European management, open to the sea-breeze on every side, thoroughly renovated. Best table in Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED at once, employment as Engineer, Draughtsman or Erector. Ten years general experience with English firms. Good testimonials. Address W. H. BARWELL, Bazitpore, Tirhoot.

THE BILLIARD HANDICAP at the WAVERLY BILLIARD ROOMS. Eight players for TWO SILVER CUPS and CHAMPION CUE in case, to be continued THIS EVENING. Play at 9 p. m.

FOR SALE, Pipers Champagne, qts. Rs. 45 ; pints, Rs. 25 per doz. Grave pints, Rs. 9 per doz. St. Estephe, qts. Rs. 12 per doz., Hock, qts. Rs. 17 ; pints, Rs. 10 per doz. Cognac, qts. Rs. 31. Liqueur Brandy, qts. Rs. 38½ per doz. Apply to godown-keeper, Geo. LOCKHART & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

TO LET ON LONG LEASE.—About 30,000 square yards of LAND suitable for Mill, &c., within 5 minutes' distance of both the local lines' stations, including large Bungalow. Unusual facilities for Tank and black stone quarries in the ground. Terms moderate. Apply TRUSTEE, *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRIME BREAKFAST BACON and CHEDDAR CHEESE, in cut, at 14 annas per lb. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, and 23, Rampart Row.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

ALTERNATIVE TENDERS are invited for the supply of LABOUR for HANDLING CARGO at Prince's Dock from 1st November, 1881.

1. On condition that the whole work is performed by one contractor.
2. On condition that the Trustees reserve power to allow any vessel or line of vessels to work their own cargo.

Forms of contract may be had on application to the undersigned, with whom tenders must be lodged on or before 12 o'clock noon on 11th October, 1881.

By order of the trustees,
G. MANSON, Secretary.
Bombay, 26th September, 1881.

CALICUT COTTON MILLS COMPANY,
Limited.
CAPITAL Rs. 6,00,000,
WITH POWER TO INCREASE,
Divided into 3,000 Shares of Rs. 200 or £20 each
Rupees Fifty payable on allotment, and the balance as required at the discretion of the Directors.

DIRECTORS :
CHARLES H. B. FORBES, Esq., Messrs. C. H. Forbes & Co.
F. A. LITTLE, Esq., Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and
R. HYDE CHEETHAM, Esq., Merchant, late o
Greaves, Cotton & Co.
JEHANGIR HORMUSJEE, Esq., of Mess
Hormusjee & Co., Secretaries and
National Spinning and Weaving Co
Southern India Spinning and Weav
LOCAL AGENTS AT C
Messrs. Peirce, Le

THE Company is formed
carrying on at Calicut,
usual operations of spinnin
utilizing Cotton and othe
The town of Calicut, i
miles from Beypore, t
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NOTICES.

WANTED,

BY the Municipal Commissioners of Penang, a Civil Engineer, skilled in the general branches of his Profession to supervise the Works of the Municipality, comprising the maintenance of roads, buildings, drains, and water supply.

Salary $2,400 per annum.

Applications, addressed to the Secretary of the Board, to be sent in on or before the 30th December next.

D. C. PRESGRAVE, Secretary.
Mun : Office, Town Hall, Penang, 11th Aug., 1881.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE at the Custom House, a few spare copies of the ANNUAL REPORT of the TRADE and NAVIGATION of the PRESIDENCY of BOMBAY for the official year 1880-81.

Price, Rupees ten (10) per copy.

C. B. PRITCHARD,
Commissioner of Customs, Opium, and Abkari.
Bombay, Custom House, 8th October, 1881.

ORIENTAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

LICENSE having been GRANTED by the SUPREME GOVERNMENT to this Company to COMMENCE its OPERATIONS in INDIA, the undersigned hereby give notice that PREPARATIONS WILL COMMENCE FORTHWITH in Bombay with a view to supplying intending subscribers with Telephonic service with the least possible delay.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the I. G. Dockyard, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th October, 1881, and the days following, a quantity of OLD UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of awnings, sails, canvas, rope (coir and Europe), boats, booms, masts, yards, iron, brass, copper, lead, steel, iron tanks, cases, casks, tins, &c. Terms of sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the Marine Storekeeper.

G. O'B. CAREW, Captain, I. M.,
Superintendent of Marine.
I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 28th Sept., 1881.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a THIRD DIVIDEND on rupee shares at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1881, has been declared, and made payable on and after the 20th inst., on production of the Share Certificates at the Company's office, 32, Elphinstone Circle.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 10th to 20th inst., both days inclusive.

By order of the Local Committee,
JAMES H. LATIMER,
Secretary in Bombay.
Bombay, 7th October, 1881.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to noon on MONDAY, the 17th instant, for the supply of about 25,000 cubic-feet of TEAK TIMBER SCANTLINGS of the best quality.

The Resident Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Schedules of sizes, specification, and conditions regarding the tender will be furnished on application at the Resident Engineer's office, Elphinstone Circle.

GEO. E. ORMISTON,
Resident Engineer.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 8th October, 1881.

POKHUR HORSE FAIR, 1881.

THE POKHUR (or Pushkur) HORSE and CATTLE FAIR will be held this year from the 2nd to 7th November, 1881.

Remount and other officers can reach Pokhur by Rail to Ajmere, thence Pokhar is 7 miles by a pucca road.

If sufficient applications are received in ten or twelve days, a Mess for the convenience of Officers attending the Fair will be started. Officers desirous of becoming members of the Mess should apply at once to the Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, stating the number of days they will use the Mess.

LESLIE S. SAUNDERS,
Commissioner, Ajmere, Merwara.
Ajmere, 5th October, 1881.

HOME FOR YOUNG CHILDREN.—Parents desirous of a comfortable HOME for their young Children in the healthy climate of the Isle of Wight, are requested to communicate with the undersigned. A large and well-appointed House, situated in its own grounds, kitchen-garden, etc., combining the unusual advantages of SEA BATHING and COUNTRY LIFE. Children carefully taught and thoroughly well fed. Best medical advice procurable, and no pains spared to render the Children comfortable. Only a limited number can be accepted, as the undersigned personally superintends their welfare. REFERENCES: THE REVEREND CANNON CONNOR, M. A., RURALDEAN, CHAPLAIN IN ORDINARY to HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, General Sir HENRY DALY, K. C. B. All communications to be addressed to Mrs. R. W., Alverbank Ryde, Inclusive. Terms, 80 guineas.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No 34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of October next, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business, viz :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st May, 1881.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
SUNDARROW RAGHUNATH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 26th September, 1881.

N.B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 28th September to 11th October, both days inclusive.

NOTICE.

THE Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency will receive sealed TENDERS from DISTILLERS in any part of India for the supply of about 20,000 Imperial gallons of RUM, 5° over proof ; deliverable at several stations at cost and risk of the Contractor, for one year, commencing from 1st April, 1882, and terminating on 31st March, 1883.

The Tender should exhibit the rate, or price, per Imperial gallon of Rum of the best quality, 5° over proof (exclusive of Government duty) deliverable at the said stations, free of all charges or expenses to the Commissariat Department other than the price per gallon specified in the Tender.

Tenders will be received up to 1 p. m. of the first November, 1881, at which hour they will be opened by the Executive Commissariat Officer, Bombay, in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain, on application at the office of the Executive Commissariat Officer, Bombay, printed Forms of Tenders with conditions showing quantities and any information they may require connected with the Contract.

A. PHELPS, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 20th Sept. 1881.

HIPPOCRENE.

DELICIOUS. EXHILARATING.
NON-ALCOHOLIC.

THE most popular beverage of the day. Mixes well with liqueurs and spirits. Specially suited to Lawn-tennis players, Cricketers and for refreshment during active games.

A pleasant drink at all times.
Per dozen, Rs. 4-8.
SPECIAL TERMS TO HOTELS, MESSES, AND CLUBS.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
28, APOLLO ST., BOMBAY, AND 9, EZRA ST., CALCUTTA.

THE BROACH COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, Limited.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be held at the registered office of the company No 6, Hummum Street, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of October, 1881, at 3-30 p. m., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—
1st To receive the Directors' report and the audit
accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1881.
2nd To appoint a Director in place of Mr. Ahm
Hubibbhoy, who retires by rotation in term
articles of association, but who is eligi
election.
3rd To confirm the appointment of Mr. J
who was elected by the Director
Dwarkadass Vussonjee, decease
4th To confirm the appointment o
was elected by the Directo
proceeded to Europe.
5th To appoint auditors and
6th To consider any other
before the meeting.
The transfer books o
3rd to 11th October,
Bombay, 28th

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 10.

THE advance in Consols of ⅜ on Saturday, whilst other securities were unchanged, is somewhat difficult to account for, unless under the supposition that the Money market is showing signs of returning ease, but so far as we can learn there is nothing of that tendency apparent.

In the Produce markets Coffee and Cocoanut-oil continue unchanged. Bombay Linseed is quoted 6d. higher. Wheat is partially 6d. lower.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	19,11,416
Do. do. Branches	Dec.	,,	10,151
Other Deposits	Inc.	,,	9,11,668
Government Securities	Inc.	,,	3,967
Loans	Inc.	,,	4,71,236
Bills Discounted	Inc.	,,	51,759
Cash with Correspondents	Inc.	,,	20,887
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	,,	21,94,336

The increase in the Cash Balance is practically owing to the additions during the week to the Government account, probably in anticipation of Council drafts, and does not therefore indicate any tendency towards improvement in the position of the Bank. As a matter of fact, the whole aspect of the Money market is still unfavourable, and with the probability of increased demands arising as the Dawali comes nearer, it seems to us that an advance in the Bank rate is by no means unlikely.

EXCHANGE to-day has been undoubtedly firm and for Bank paper partially 1-32d. higher. On the part of the Exchange banks the Bank of Bombay return is evidently not looked upon as in any way more favourable, and the general tendency at the moment is to anticipate higher rates. We quote.—

Bank Bills on demand ....1s. 7 15-16d. per rupee.
Do. telegraphic..........1s. 7¾d. ,,
Do. 3 months' sight......1s. 8⅛d. ,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ...1s. 8 7-32d. ,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...1s. 8¼d. ,,
Francs 3 ,, ,, ...2·14 ,,

On Calcutta rates are unchanged.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady, but still inactive, and we quote Saturday's top rates, say :—Fours, Rs. 100⅜ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 109¼.

SHARES are quiet with no very decided movement either way. Bank of Bombays are ¼ per cent. lower. Land and Press companies are unchanged. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are steady, and in some cases Rs. 5 higher.

COTTON to-day has been quite a dead letter so far as regards new business, sellers are asking previous prices, but buyers seem very indifferent about operating on almost any terms. The Crop accounts are now most assuring in all directions, even Dharwar being well spoken of since the late rainfall there ; but sellers, nevertheless, seem little disposed to commit themselves to operations of any kind until the probable field is somewhat more of a certainty, and until after the Dewali we do not look foranything approaching activity.

SEEDS and WHEAT are practically unaltered. The supply of the latter, although large for the time of year, is by no means what was expected, and but for this we should probably have seen lower figures ere now.

FREIGHTS for immediate shipment are still very firm at 47s. 6d. to 48s. 9d. for Liverpool, but for the more distant future shippers seem indisposed to go on chartering, and rates have an easier aspect. Relets for Liverpool have been done at 41s. 3d. for November and 38s. 9d. for December, but steamers are not offering on this basis.

PIECE-GOODS continue dull with no symptom of any improvement arising from any quarter. Supplies are increasing, and instead of an advance on the Dewali it seems by no means unlikely that we may see rates steadily give way.

COALS are steady with no sellers of distant shipment at anything within As. 8 per ton of buyers' ideas.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	11p. ct.	733¼
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	800
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	650
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	130
Chart'd Bank I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do.	310
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	300
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28¼	all	10⅞ do.	600
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	2½ do.	105xd.
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	295

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*20
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	21
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 60	850xd.
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	10	220

* For distribution.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,400
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	50	100
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	5	113
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	1,700	500	35 p. s.	660
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 50	1,000
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	975
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,505
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 45	800xd
Cooria Mills	800	50	1,000	50	955
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	890
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	Rs.73-8	680
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	450
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	555
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,125
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,150
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,145
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	990-5
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,070
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100p.s.	1,925
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	Rs. 40	595xd
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 90	1,520
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	15 p. s.	260
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	1,335
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,115
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,135
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 55	825xd
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	35	430xd.
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,200xd.
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,135
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	1,030
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	55	705
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	60	1020
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	200	15	820

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	315
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New £1 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	315

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	100	475
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c	163x. 153x.
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,435
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	115
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	60	435
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct	18
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	p.s. Rs. 100	1,000xd
Ripon Gold Mining Co., Ld.	30,000A	10	3½	..	noml. 2½
Do.	1,000B	100	100	..	118
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	900
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	15	175
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	15	..	noml. 12
Kaiser-i-Hind Mining Co. Limited,	42,000	25	25	..	noml. 22

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay [illegible]ed on the 8th October as compared with the [illegible]ent of the 1st October :—

	Oct. 1.	Sept. 8.
	Rs.	Rs.
[illegible]ABILITIES.		
[illegible]pital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
[illegible]nvested in Govt. [illegible]ed Securities	22,25,000	22,25,000
[illegible]ad Office	42,97,350	62,08,766
[illegible]hes	12,01,887	11,94,736
[illegible]	1,81,98,300	1,91,10,168
[illegible]	18,522	11,794
[illegible]	3,80,890	3,01,176
	3,66,25,119	3,93,51,640
[illegible]	50,65,793	50,69,760
[illegible]	[illegible]51,181	11,35,173
[illegible]	[illegible]221	1,36,52,457
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,638
[illegible]	[illegible]	86,21,800
[illegible]	[illegible]	3,033
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]80

instant from China, &c., with three deck passengers and the following cargo :—From Hongkong—7,060 packages chinaware 11 packages lacqueredware, 7 cases scales, 1 case fans, 4 cases drums, 6 cases brass buttons, 6 packages sundry, 369 cases preserves, 358 cases glass bangles, 5 cases wax, 6 cases false pearls, 200 cases cinnamon, 97 packages papers, 1 box gold leaves, 2 boxes treasure, 1 box rupees, 10 cases tea, 6 cases brass leaves, 6 cases pictures, 4 cases white copper, 2,602 packages sugar-candy, 114 bales cotton, 75 cases camphor, 5 packages china roots, 25 bundles mattings, 5,651 bags sugar, 772 cases fire-crackers, 1 case silk piece-goods, 135 cases silk, 4 cases silk waste, 600 Nos. jars, and 25 cases vermillion. From Singapore.—4 cases preserves, 4 bags white paper, 1,537 bags coffee, 4 cases nutmegs, 27 cases mace, 39 cases cinnamon, 35 cases lac, 228 cases benzoin, 100 cases gambier, 30 packages tapioca, 8 cases medicine, 50 bundles rattans, 30 packages merchandise, 100 packages tea, 25 packages sago, 20 packages china-roots, 5 packages bamboo camphor, 2 packages ivory, 7 packages garrowood, 100 slabs tin, and 22 packages silk.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
9	China (s)	Cole	Hongkong, Sept. 16.
10	Sirdhana (s)	Brown	Calcutta, Sept. 11.
	H. M. S. Ruby	Foot	Zanzibar.
	Calcutta (s)	Phellps	Calcutta, Oct. 7.
	Oorun (s)	Baker	Cutch, Oct. 8.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	Destinations.
10	Knight of Bath(s).	Goodland	Bristol.
	Brocodaile (s)	Reynolds	Marseilles.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Oorun, Baker, Coast and Cutch.
Steamer Arrow, Ringheim, to Coast and Jamnuggur.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Sirdhana, to Coast and Cutch.
Steamer China, to Aden Hoodeida and Jeddah.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
6	Chindwara (s)	Sander	Bombay, Sept. 11.
	Khandalla (s)	Loutit	Penang, Sept. 29.
	Killochan	Manson	New Castle, June 12.
	Glenesk	Fort	Liverpool, June 28.
	John o'Gaunt	Powles	Liverpool, June 21.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 6.—Steamers Castore, Socotra, Edwin, Leverrier and Fairfield. Ships Mountaineer and Lee. Barque St. Majnus.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 10.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Speke Hall (s)—595 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons ; 6 crates earthenware, Currimbhoy Jafferbhoy, 1,000 cases bar soap, Surriffally Hiptoolabhoy.

Armenia (s)—135 cases whisky, Benn, Ashley and Co ; 150 kegs red-lead, Tezpall Cuma ; 4 packages whiskies and 12 packages pale ale, Trencher and Co ; 11 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons ; 3 hogsheads brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

Portia(s)—25 crates soda-water bottles, H. F. Soares and Co.

Clan Macleod (s)—8 casks paints of sorts, Ebramjee Essoofally ; 50 barrels disinfecting powder, Rogers and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Indus (s)—3 hogsheads brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee ; 25 drums linseed oil, Jeewabhoy Hiptoolabhoy.

Kaitner (s)—25 cases matches, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan 38 cases wine, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Agnis (s)—cask wine, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

Rositta (s)—58 cases port, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Brindisi (s)—25 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Perim (s)—19 cases whiskey Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Tenedos (s)—20 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Ravenna (s)—10 packages champagne, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Reindur (s)—25 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Armenia (s)—7 cases sundalwood oil, Ruttonjee Manneckjee ; 27¾ cwts coir yarn, Jeewandass Vulubdass ; 9 bales hides, Vana Ana S. M. and Co ; 46 bales hides, Mahamed Ally and Co ; 13 bales wool, Hurjee Ebjee ; 28 bales wool, Goculdass Cullianjee ; 20 bales wool, Bhimsee Nuthoo ; 100 bales wool, Rowjee Bhimsee ; 137 bales wool, Dewjee Bhamjee ; 51 bales wool, Luddh Morarjee ; 50 bales wool, Nanjee Bhamjee ; 185 cwts coir gana Jeewandass Vullabdass ; 32 bales cotton, Khuttowmull Tollaram ; 45 bales wool, Becherdass Pragjee.

Speke Hall (s)—880 cwts wheat, Mooljee Nursey ; 800 cwts wheat, Dawjee Jaiwat ; 200 cwts wheat, Mooljee Luckumsee ; 800 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsee and Co ; 402 cwts wheat, Govindjee Madhowjee ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Premjee Vassonjee.

Clan Macleod (s)—611 cwts wheat, Hurry Gocul ; 640 cwts wheat, Esmall Peerdina ; 1,600 cwts wheat, Jaitha Peershotum ; 12,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 510 bales cotton wast, Govindram Dwarkadass.

FOR LONDON.

Khedive (s)—100 cwts coir yarn, 8 bundles china roots, 204 bales senna leaves, 960 bales cotton, and 105 bales gambier, the P. and O. C.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bokhara (s)—135 bales hides, 433 bags coffee, 206 bales gambier, and 1 bale benjamin, the P. and O. Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Julia David (s)—409 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

Brocodale (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Sirdhana(s)—200 bales cotton, C. Rustomjee Sethna.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—OCTOBER 8.

Mackay, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 9.

Mackay, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, to Surat.

Schneider, Major Genl., Staff, to rejoin, to Ahmedabad.

Schneider, Lieut., A. D. C., from leave, to Ahmedabad.

OCTOBER 10.

Ogilvie, Lieut., R. A., on leave, to Poona.

Campbell, Lieut., 17th Bangal Lancers, on leave, to Bareilly.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LT.-COL. COMDT. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, October 11.

There will be Squad drill in the Town Hall, on Wednesday next, 12th inst., at 9 p. m. All Members are requested to attend.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-quarters, Simla, October 1.

1st Bn. K.'s O. Borderers.—Capt. A. G. S. Beadnell is re-appointed Adjt., with effect from the 8th June, subject to the approval of H. R. H. the Eield Marshal Comdg.-in-C.

Lieut. Col. C. W. Wilson, R. A., is directed to proceed from Meean Meer to Peshawar on special duty.

The following arrangements, as regards the depots of Cav. Regts., have been approved by the Horse Guards :—

6th Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. B. N. Heywood-Jones to proceed home for duty at the depot, to replace Lieut. R. P. Sandeman.

10th Hussars.—Capt. H. S. Gough (who, being at home on leave, will receive orders to join the depot direct from the Horse Guards) and Lieut. R. B. W. Fisher, to proceed home for duty at the depot, to replace Major St. Quinton and Lieut. Durham.

13th Hussars.—Capt. E. R. H. Torin, to proceed home for duty at the depot, to replace Major J. K. Spilling.

The undermentioned candidates passed the lower standard in Hindustanee on the dates specified :—

5th Sept.—Capts. J. R. C. Glasgow, 1st Bn. Suffolk Regt. ; C. A. B. K. Leighton, 1st Bn. Rl. Welsh Fuslrs. ; A. J. A. Wright, 1st Bn. E. Lancashire Regt. ; J. H. E. Hinde, 1st Bn. Border Regt. ; J. S. Wood, 1st Bn. Border Regt. ; B. A. Satterthwaite, 2nd Bn. North Lancashire Regt. ; Lieuts. A. L. Mein, R. E. ; F. Peel, R. E. ; G. W. R. Fulton, R. A. ; J. J. Hewson, R. A. ; J. C. Marston, R. A. ; E. J. Phipps-Hornby, R. A. ; L. G. Watkins, R. A. ; F. H. A. Des Vœux, 6th Dragoon Guards ; E. P. Johnson, 9th Lancers. ; C. S. Greenwood, 10th Hussars ; H. T. Allsopp, 10th Hussars ; H. R. B. Donne, 2nd Bn. Norfolk Regt. ; C. M. Ducat, 1st Bn. Suffolk Regt. ; J. S. Melville, 1st Bn. Suffolk Regt. ; Sir R. A. W. Colleton, Bart., 1st Bn. Rl. Welsh Fuslrs.; W. R. H. Beresford, 1st Bn. Rl. Welsh Fuslrs.; G. E. Gore, 1st Bn. West Riding Regt.; H. S Mayhew, 1st Bn. Border Regt.; H. J. J. Kentish, 1st Bn. Dorsetshire Regt.; S. E. Lamb, 1st Bn. Dorsetshire Regt.; the Hon'ble W. M. Eden, 1st Bn. Dorsetshire Regt.; W. H. Simpson, 1st Bn. Dorsetshire Regt.; J. A. Vanrenen, 2nd Bn. N. Lancashire Regt.; C. M. Brunker, 2nd Bn. N. Lancashire Regt.; H. A. Merewether, 1st Bn. South Yorkshire Regt. ; C. E. Johnson, 1st Bn. South Yorkshire Regt. ; G. R. Row, 1st Bn. South Yorkshire Regt.; W. E. N. Berdin, 1st Bn. York and Lancaster Regt.; W. H. N. S. Smyth, 1st Bn. York and Lancaster Regt.; W. H. Hunter, 1st Bn. Seaforth Highldrs.; A. L. Campbell, 1st Bn. Seaforth Highldrs.; G. R. Tod, 1st Bn. Seaforth Highldrs.; D. C. F. Macintyre, 2nd Bn. Seaforth Highldrs.; A. D. C. Pond, 1st Bn. Leinster Regt.; J. Shakespear, 1st Bn. Leinster Regt. ; Qrmr. R. Scott, 2nd Bn. West Yorkshire Regt.; Surg. Major I. Hoysted, A. M. D. ; Surgs. R. C. Gunning, A. M. D. ; C. R. Egan, M. B., A. M. D. ; J. G. Harwood, A. M. D. ; P. Mulvany, A. M. D. ; D. Wardrop, M. B., A. M. D. ; J. Harran, A. M. D. ; C. B. Hunter, I. M. D. ; J. Shearer, M. B., A. M. D. ; A. H. Pierson, A. M. D. ; P. de Conceicao, I. M. D. ; Hospl. Appce. T. H. Bonnar, Sub-Medical Dept. ; Schoolmaster W. Hamilton, 1st Bn. Seaforth Highlanders ; Sergt-Majors J. Neal, 1-9 R. A. ; H. Holding, Ordce. Dept. ; R. Bentley, 1st Bn. Rl. Welsh Fusiliers ; Corporal J. O'Collaghan, 2nd Bn. Norfolk Regt. ; Corporal G. R. Mann, 2nd Bn. Rl. Warwickshire Regt. ; Lance Corpls. J. Martin, 9th Lancers ; R. Pillinger, 10th Hussars; P. McGowan, 2nd Bn. W. Yorkshire Regt. ; C. McCormack, 2nd Bn. W. [illegible]orkshire Regt. ; J. Ambrose, 1st Bn. E. Lanca[illegible]re Regt.; J. Dargie, 1st Bn. South Yorkshire Regt.; [illegible]ardier T. Bourke, A-B R. H. A. ; Acting Bom[illegible] W. Goudie, B-1 R. A. ; Trumpeters W. Crof[illegible] A. ; M. Neill, 1-9 R. A. ; Gunners C. Gra[illegible] H. A. ; H. Roach, C-C R. H. A. ; J. [illegible] A. ; Drivers R. May, G-A R. H. A. ; [illegible] R. A. ; Boy Edgar Waters, B-4 R. A. ; [illegible]th Lancers ; J. B. Dyson, 2nd Bn. [illegible]usrs. ; J. Bradley, 2nd Bn. Nor[illegible] J. Leet, 2nd Bn. Northumber[illegible]ty, 1st Bn. Suffolk Regt. ; C. [illegible]orkshire Regt. ; G. Waller, [illegible]egt. ; W. Ross, 2nd Bn. [illegible] 1st Bn. West Riding [illegible]order Regt. ; C. Ben[illegible]orps. ; P. Donnelly, [illegible]. Ford, 2nd Bn. [illegible]er, 2nd Bn. N. [illegible] R. A. ; P. F. [illegible] Surgn. K. [illegible] List. [illegible] fol-

be Station Staff Officer, vice Capt. W. H. Moberly, resigned.

1st Bn. South Lancashire Regt.—Lieut. H. E. Grimes to be Instr. of Musketry, vice Lieut. T. Lamb, resigned. Dated 3rd Sept.

The following officers are underInstructions from the Horse Guards, directed to proceed to England, during the ensuing trooping season, for duty at the depot :—

Capts. T. J. Sepping, 1st Bn. S. Yorkshire Regt ; H. W. Trench, 2nd Bn. Rl. W. Surrey Regt. ; F. H. Wheler, 2nd Bn. N. Lancashire Regt. ; and Lieuts. A. G. G. Elton, 1st Bn. Connaught Rangers ; G. S. Haines, 2nd Bn. Dorsetshire Regt.

The undermentioned officers of the R. A. will proceed to England, during the next cold season, for the purpose of joining the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness, viz. :—

Capt. G. R. Challenor, C. Baty. 2nd Brigade ; Lieuts. T. F. T. Fowle, No. 5 Baty. 11th Brigade ; C. E. Walker, No. 11 (Mtn.) Baty. 9th Brigade ; W. L. White, No. 11 (Mtn.) Baty. 9th Brigade ; J. J. Hewson, M. Baty. 5th Brigade ; J. C. Marston, I. Baty. 5th Brigade ; Hon. J. P. Vereker, E. Baty. 4th Brigade.

These officers are available for duty with troops on the voyage home, and on arrival should report themselves to the Dy. Adjt. Genl. R. A., Horse Guards, War Office, before the 1st Jan. next.

H. E. the C.-in-C. has sanctioned the formation of the following committee of paymastership, in the 2nd Bn. Rl. W. Surrey Regt., with effect from the 24th Sept., consequent on the departure, on three months' sick leave in India, of Paymaster R.G Craig, Army Pay Dep :—

Major C. E. Ilderton, President ; Lieuts. H. B. Fowler, and H. B. H. Lethbridge, Members.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Naini Tal Station order, dated 10th Sept., appointing Lieut. C. H. R. McNair, 1st Bn. York and Lancaster Regt., to officiate as Station Staff Officer, vice Capt. C. Collins, 1st Bn. S. Yorkshire Regt.

13th Bl. Lancers.—Regtl. order, dated 19th Aug., appointing Lieut. F. S. Gwatkin, Sqn. Officer and Adjt., to officiate as Sqn. Comdr., in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 2nd idem, vice Ryves, consequent on the departure on leave of Major D. H. Thompson, there being no other officer available.

22nd N. I.—Regtl. order, dated the 19th Sept., appointing Lieut. R. H. Rattray, Wing Officer on probation, on return from leave, to officiate as Qr.-mr., vice Gordon, promoted.

30th N. I.—Regtl. order, dated the 25th Aug., making the following appointments, consequent on Major H. W. Webster having been appointed to the temporary command of the 15th N. I :—

Capt. W. G. C. Halkett, Wing Officer and Adjt., to officiate as 2nd in Comd.

Lieut. F. C. Maisey, Wing Officer and Qr.-mr., and Offg. Adjt., to officiate as Wing Comdr., in addition to his other duties, vice Webster.

34th N. I.—Regtl. order, dated the 7th Sept., appointing Lieut. A. F. Hogge, Wing Officer on probation, to officiate as Qr.-mr., vice Dun, appointed to the 38th N. I.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

10th Hussars.—Lieut. W. E. Phillips, to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it ; and thence to England, for twelve months, on private affairs.

13th Hussars.—Lieut J. H. Watson, in India, from 1st August to 29th Sept. ; and then to England, for six months, on private affairs.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. Col. E. L. Hawkins, (5th Brigade,) to remain in Kashmir, from the 1st to the 31st Oct. on medical certificate, in extension.

1st Bn. Connaught Rangers.—Lieut. E. H. V. Heldane, to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it ; and thence to England, for nine months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

1st Bn. Durham L. I.—Capt. J. C. Hilliard, to Colaba, for two months from 10th Sept. on medical certificate.

2nd Bn. Hampshire Regt.—Capt. and Bt. Major R. E. C. Jarvis, to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

2nd Bn. Somersetshire Regt.—Capt. J. J. Ross, to England for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

2nd Bn. W. Yorkshire Regt.—Major W. W. Haywood, to Simla, pending retirement from the service, from date of availing himself of it, to date of retirement.

4th Bn. King's Rl. Lifle Corps.—Capt. C. Wortham, to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it ; and thence to England, for twelve month, on urgent private affairs.

15th N. I.—Capt. R. E. S. Smyth, (General List Inf.,) to remain at Mussoorie, from the 29th July to the 15th Oct. on medical certificate, in extension of ninety days' privilege leave granted him by the officer commanding Meerut division.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, Oct. 8.)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. R. M. King, Dist. and Sess. Judge, Saharanpur, privilege leave for two months.

Lieut. H. C. King, Allahabad Volunteer R. Corps, leave for two months, with effect from the 5th Oct.

Lieut. A. Turner, G Company, Agra Volunteer R. Corps, leave for one month.

Mr. Pringle Kennedy, M.A., Head Master, Zila (High) School, Aligarh, extraordinary leave without allowances for one year, from 14th Sept. or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Surg. G. S. Griffiths, Offg. Civil Surg., 2nd class, Azamgarh, privilege leave from 18th Sept. to 2nd Oct. in extension of the two months' leave granted him by Notification dated 15th Sept.

Major M. Tweedie, Dist. Supdt. of Police, Sitapur, privilege leave for one month with effect from 20th Sept.

APPOINTMENTS.

With the permission of the Govt. of India, in the P. W.D., Lieut. A. Hildebrand, R.E., Exe. Engr., Ranikhet Div., Military Works, to be in charge of the duties of Can. Magtet., Ranikhet, in addition to his own, during the absence on leave of Capt. G. W. Anson, or until further orders.

Mr. F. L. Petre, Asst. Magte. and Collr., to officiate as Magte. and Collr., Bijnor, with effect from the date on which he received charge from Mr. H. F. D'O. Moule.

Messrs. H. P. Mulock and R. S. Aikman, Joint Magtes. 2nd grade, to officiate as Magtes. and Collrs., 2nd grade.

Mr. F. H. Fisher, Asst. Magte. and Collr., to officiate as Dist. and Sess. Judge, Saharanpur, with effect from the 15th Oct.

Mr. E. Weston to be 2nd Lieut. in G Company of the Agra Volunteer R. Corps.

Mr. C. R. Casabon, Head Master, Zila (High) School, Meerut, on deputation at Cawnpur, to be temporarily Head Master of the Zilla (High) School, Master of the Zila (High) School, Cawnpore.

Mr. C. E. Welby, Fourth (Officiating Third) Master in the Zila (High) School, Bareilly, to be temporarily Head Master of the Zila (High) School, Aligarh, but to continue to officiate as Head Meerut, but to officiate till further orders as Head Master of the Zila (High) School, Aligarh.

Mr. John Fitzpatrick, 1st Class Apothecary, whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of this Govt. by the Surg-General with the Govt. of India, to officiate in Civil Medical charge of Hardoi, from the forenoon of the 1st Sept.

Mr. Inspr. C. J. Ewart to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Dist. Supdt. of Police, Sitapur, during the absence on leave of Major Tweedie, or until further orders.

PROMOTIONS AND REVERSIONS.

With effect from the 4th Aug., the date on which Mr. T. R. Wyer returned from leave—Messrs. J. H. Harrison and J. Nugent, Offg. Joint Magtes., 1st grade, to officiate as Joint Magtes., 2nd grade.

With effect from the 7th Aug., the date on which Mr. W. C. Benett received charge of the office of Director of Agriculture and Commerce, N. W. P. and Oudh—Mr. J. B. Fuller, Offg. Director of Agriculture and Commerce, N. W. P. and Oudh, to officiate as Joint Magte., 2nd grade.

With effect from the 20th Aug., the date on which Mr. J. L. Denniston returned from leave—Mr. A. E. C. Casey, Offg. Joint Magte. 1st grade, to officiate as Joint Magte., 2nd grade.

With effect from the 29th Aug., the date on which Mr. A. W. Cruickshank proceeded on leave—Mr. J. B. Fuller, Offg. Joint Magte., 2nd grade, to officiate as Joint Magte., 1st grade.

With effect from the 3rd Aug., the date on which Mr. C. J. Daniell received charge of the Allahabad Comsr.'s Office—Mr. W. Barry, Dist. and Sess. Judge, 3rd grade, to officiate as Dist. and Sess. Judge, 2nd grade.

With effect from the 13th Aug., the date on which Mr. W. H. Hudson received charge of the Aligarh Judgeship—Mr. G. E. Knox, Offg. Dist. and Sess. Judge, 3rd grade, to officiate as Dist. and Sess. Judge, 2nd grade.

With effect from the 20th Aug., the date on which Mr. W. Duthoit proceeded on leave—Mr. H. F. Evans, Offg. Dist. and Sess. Judge, 3rd grade, to officiate as Dist. and Sess. Judge, 2nd grade.

With effect from the 29th Aug., vice Mr. W. Duthoit, promoted—Mr. J. Smith, Joint Magte., 1st grade, to be Magte. and Collr. 1st grade ; Mr. W. T. Martin, Joint Magte., 1st grade ; Mr. A. Macmillan, Asst. Magte. and Collr., to be Joint Magte., 2nd grade, but to continue to be Dy. Supdt., Family Domains, Maharaja of Benares.

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NOTICE.

LETTERS and PARCELS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY, which cannot be delivered at Government House, Guneshkhind, before 4 p. m., and TELEGRAMS which cannot be delivered there before 9 p. m., on FRIDAY, the 14th instant, should be ADDRESSED to BELLA VISTA, MAHABLESHWUR, till further orders.

G. H. R. HART,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Government House, Guneshkhind, 7th October, 1881.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

LANGFORD—October 8th, at Badnera, East Berar, the wife of Thomas Langford, G. I. P. Railway, of a son.

DEATH.

MOUNTAIN—October 2nd, at Kurrachee, of heart-disease, Henry Samuel Mountain, Head Customs Preventive Officer, aged 43 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KEDDIE—October 3rd, at Gya, the wife of James C. G Keddie, of a daughter.

O'CONNOR—October 2nd, at North View Home, Dehra Doon, the wife of Mr. T. A. O'Connor, District Superintendent, Punjab Police, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CUNNINGHAM—DENCH—September 24th, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Moorghechatta, by the Rev. Father Hengesch, Kate, third daughter of the late Capt. Cunningham, R. H. A., to Charles Dench, Commander I. G. S. N. Co.

DEATHS.

COSER—October 6th, at Calcutta, Elizabeth Mary Coser, eldest daughter of James Evans Coser, only son of late Evans Rowe Coser, of Secton Currew, Durham, Superintendent of the River Steamers Navigation Company, Limited,—aged 15 years, 9 months and 6 days.

WRIGHT—October 6th, at Bellary, Walter Charles, the beloved and youngest son of Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. H. C. Wright.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1881.

WE said a week ago that it was evident that behind all the disaster and discredit which had hitherto attended the French aggression in North Africa, there was evident a fixed purpose to extend the influence of the Republic on the African coast of the Mediterranean with a view to building up a great French power in that region. Since then a French force has taken possession of Tunis, and it is announced that the occupation of all the forts in the Bey's dominions is contemplated. The Arabs are opposing a strenuous resistance, and incessant skirmishes are taking place between them and the invading troops. So far, the French appear to have scored no successes beyond the occupation of places on the coast. They have been beleaguered in their camp in one part of the interior, and they have been compelled to evacuate Hammamet, owing to the sickness prevailing there. Still the result of a struggle between Arabs and a great European Power cannot well be doubtful, however tedious and costly its progress may be ; and it is to be noted that the French are carrying out a scheme of aggrandisement in Northern Africa which is at least as old as the century. This tenacity is the more remarkable as the French have not been generally credited with that steady pursuance of a fixed plan in regard to foreign enterprises which has marked the traditional policy of Russia and of England. It is evident that Europe will henceforth be oppressed by an African question in addition to that arising out of the disputed inheritance of the Sick Man's territories in Europe and Asia. The perturbing effect on European politics is already very marked, and it is difficult to forecast the complications to which it may lead. For some years past the attention of political observers has been alternately occupied by affairs in Europe, and by complications of various kinds in what is vaguely called the "East." The Eastern question, in its ordinary phases, seems for the present to be at rest ; and for the moment no speculations are indulged in as to the sides into which the European Powers may be expected to form themselves in the day of trial when France and Germany will find themselves once more confronted in battle array. Since the re-establishment of friendly relations between Austro-Hungary and Germany it has seemed certain that, in the event of a European war, Germany would be able to count on the support of her partly German neighbour far more than France could rely on the assistance of Russia. France and Russia against Germany, Austro-Hungary, and Italy was the double combination most generally believed in, and doubts were entertained as to what, in case of a general conflagration, the attitude of Italy would be. These were at once dispelled when France invaded Tunis and took measures for establishing herself in an important maritime position within easy reach of the south Italian ports and with Sicily at the mercy of a French *coup de main*. The ill-feeling, indeed, between France and Italy was so strongly marked, that the German Chancellor gave up troubling himself about Italy altogether, it being evident that, whatever else she might do, she would not ally herself with France, but on the contrary would seize the first opportunity of being revenged upon that country, and of endeavouring to displace her from the ground taken up by her in Tunis. As long as Italy had no declared policy of her own, her good will was worth seeking. But when Germany and Austria saw that circumstances had forced her into enmity with France, it became useless to take any further heed as to her probable action should war between France and Germany break out. With Russia for an ally, Germany and Austria can, indeed, dispense with aid from Italy. How England will be affected by this new grouping of the European Powers will be seen when Russia takes fresh action in Central Asia. Meanwhile it has the effect of isolating France. Russia has been induced to pass over to the side of Germany, and France has herself alienated Italy.

France, indeed, by her enterprise against Tunis, and by her interference in Morocco and in Egypt, has not only separated herself from possible allies, but has even made a certain number of probable enemies. Italy will be permanently aggrieved by the occupation of Tunis. The first Napoleon declared that England was the Carthage of France, and that France must not rest until England, or at least the power of England, was destroyed. Tunis, however, and especially Biserta with its roadstead and harbour, is in a much more literal sense the Carthage of Italy ; and this new Carthage is feared by modern Italy for the same reasons which made the old Carthage so formidable to ancient Rome. It may or may not be true that Antwerp in the hands of the French would be "a pistol aimed at the heart of England." But it is undeniable that the French at Biserta will have Italy and the port of Rome (to say nothing of Sicily) constantly at their mercy.

The idea of founding an empire on the northern shores of the Mediterranean has long been entertained by France, but it was impossible to carry out the project without alarming Italy by the occupation of Tunis, and Spain by the occupation of Morocco—to say nothing of England, which, of course, could not tolerate the establishment of French supremacy in Egypt. It is along the whole northern coast of the Mediterranean, however, that France proposes to spread ; and to the three northern Powers now bound together by an understanding, if not by a solemn compact, it matters, in a direct sense, nothing whether she extends herself or not. Indirectly, meanwhile, it is obviously of advantage at least to Germany that France should occupy herself with matters which have the effect of diverting her attention from Alsace and Lorraine, from Strasburg, and from that fortress of Metz which places its garrison within ten days' march of Paris, with no obstacle of any importance between the capital and the stronghold which so completely commands it. Already the French have more than 100,000 men in Northern Africa. This army is constantly being increased ; and it is already far more numerous than it need be, were it only required for the purpose of pacifying rebellious Arab tribes in Tunis and in Algeria. A dozen years ago the French kept an army of 75,000 men in Algeria—a truly enormous force as compared with that which is maintained in India ; for in Algeria the Arab tribes with whom the army of 75,000 men might possibly have to contend were not reckoned at more than two millions and a half. The African garrisons, however, were greatly reduced during the war ; and after the re-establishment of peace it was not thought necessary to restore them to their old footing. One army corps of from 30,000 to 35,000 men was considered sufficient for protecting the 100,000 European colonists or foreign traders established in the country. The troops, however, taken regiment by regiment from the various district corps into which by the new organization the French army is divided, form at present the equivalent of at least three full corps ; and nothing is known as to the figure which this constantly growing force will ultimately attain, except what may begathered from the oft-repeated statement that France will not allow herself to fall into the fault committed by England in her campaigns beyond the ocean ; that she will not, in fact, allow herself to be impeded in the execution of her enterprises by a lack of men.

The Algerian experiment, which has now been continued for upwards of half a century, did not seem sufficiently encouraging to make its authors engage in other projects of a like kind. But the invasion of Algiers was a military exploit on a comparatively small scale ; whereas the extension of the French dominion from Algeria to Morocco on the one side, and to Tunis and Tripoli on the other, would be a maritime one of the highest importance. Whether France will find it possible to establish a Mediterranean empire from the Straits of Gibraltar to the western frontier of Egypt is another question. But that has long been her dream, and she now seems to have made it her positive aim. The French occupation of Algiers dates from the year 1829, when the reign of Charles X. was on the point of being brought abruptly to a close. But the first endeavour of France to found an empire in the Mediterranean was made under Napoleon. In seeking to gain possession of Egypt, Napoleon I. had, above all, in view the destruction of the British empire in India. But if the Egyptian campaign had been attended with full success, if the French had been able to establish themselves in the country, they would have moved along the Mediterranean from Egypt to Tripoli, and from Tripoli to Tunis, even as they are now striving to make their way in a contrary direction from Algeria to Tunis, and from Tunis to Tripoli. From the beginning of the century France has never, except now and then when sorely pressed in Europe, lost sight of her grand Mediterranean scheme. She has devoted herself to it when the condition of Europe has left her more or less at peace, just as Russia, when she has no wars in Europe to occupy her, devotes herself to the acquisition of new territory in Central Asia.

Now that October has fairly set in, the migration to Matheran and other hill stations has begun. Matheran is just twenty miles from Bombay, yet it takes just three times as long to get there as it takes a Londoner to reach Brighton, which is fifty miles from the metropolis. The G. I. P. Railway fetches a compass before getting to Narel, which may be called the port of Matheran ; and from that point to the top there is a steep bridle-path, seven miles long, which takes an hour to an hour and a half to ascend. These seven miles are the great drawback to Matheran, for they add enormously to the expense and trouble of the journey when ladies and children, with their ayahs and etceteras, are going up. They also add to the cost of building, seeing that every plank and door-post, and every basket of sand and *chunam*, has to be carried up on the heads of coolies. Besides this, all provisions have to be transported by the same costly human carriage. In the case of invalids and young children the difficulties of transport are well-nigh insurmountable. It is, of course, pleasant enough for healthy young men to scamper up the hill in the cool of the evening on the back of a stout Matheran tat, but healthy young men are precisely those who could best dispense with a visit to Matheran. If a tramway or a light two-foot-gauge hill-railway were made from Narel to the top of the hill, what a blessing it would be to those who most need a sojourn in the bracing air of the Hill of Verdure ! If a light rail were carried in a direct line over the twelve miles intervening between Panwell and the village of Chowk, and thence up to Chowk Point, Matheran would become a suburb of Bombay. Mr. Shepherd's steamers would bridge the distance between Panwell and Carnac Bunder, and men of business would then live in the cool climate of Matheran with their families for more than half the year. Seeing that Malabar Hill is becoming over-populated, the time is not far off when people will have to look out for another hill to which to migrate ; and once on the move they would certainly not stop short of Matheran, if the railway were made. There is no engineering difficulty in the way. The railway could be easily made if the money—not a very large amount—were forthcoming. Dr. Day, the Superintendent, has been, we understand, discussing with sundry capitalists the practicability of raising the necessary funds without appealing to Government. There appears to be a disposition to regard the project with favour, but as the railway could scarcely be expected to pay a dividend until the capabilities of Matheran were fully developed, it would be desirable to make over to any company that might be formed the now unproductive building sites on the hill belonging to Government. These sites would acquire a considerable market value once the railway were made, and it would be only fair that those whose money conferred that value on them should reap the profit. The present owners of house property, and especially of hotels, would also find it to their interest to contribute rateably to the cost of an undertaking which would so largely enhance the value of their holdings. Most of the European community of Bombay would, no doubt, contribute to the success of the enterprise by taking stock in the company once it were fairly launched. The project is one which deserves to be carefully examined, for, if it can be realized, the gain to the public health would be considerable, seeing that Bombay will then have at its doors a hill station of easy access which will deprive not only October, but every other "dem'd, moist, unpleasant" month, of all its horrors.

THE Corporation, after much strenuous debating, has decided by a majority of one to expend four lakhs on roofing in the Malabar Hill reservoir. This reservoir has now been in use for seven or eight months past, and has supplied Malabar Hill, and many places besides, with water which, if not pure as snow, has at all events escaped calumny so far. The burden of proof therefore lay, we think, with those who proposed to cover it in. The want of a roof has not been productive of any practical inconvenience up to date. The Health Officer has not discovered by analysis any impurity in the water, which is drunk with impunity by all classes. Why then should the reservoir be arched over regardless of expense ? Dr. Cook endeavoured to supply the reasons in a long speech, which, if good for anything, ought to have convinced the Corporation that not only this reservoir, but that of Bhunderwada, and not that only, but the Vehar Lake and the Tulsi Lake, ought to be covered in forthwith, if it cost millions to do it. A little bit of organic matter, no bigger than a man's little finger, would, according to the learned doctor, be sufficient to poison the whole city right away. He instanced a case in which a water pipe passing through ground impregnated with something unwholesome destroyed 400 lives in twenty-four hours. Seeing that Vehar and Tulsi mains are carried through a subsoil notoriously tainted, the prospects of the good citizens of Bombay are already so gloomy that nothing that can happen to the Malabar Hill reservoir could make, we might suppose, the slightest difference to any of us. Of course, as everybody knows, the proximity of the cheerful birds which get their living at the Towers of Silence is the real source of the anxiety of Dr. Cook, and those who think with him, to put a lid over this particular reservoir. But nothing has happened in the past to justify the fear of pollution from this source. Vultures are structurally incapable of carrying anything, for however short a distance, in claws or beak. The Gowalia tank, which supplied water for many years to a large population, was much more within the orbit of these fearful wild-fowl than is the Malabar Hill reservoir, but Dr. Cook was unable to adduce a single instance in which anything had gone amiss with the water or those who drank it. The danger to avert which the Municipal funds are to be lavished is altogether the creation of prophecy ; no fact whatever has been adduced to prove that it is real and tangible.

THE Bombay Government, when urged to support the fantastic project for improving the arts and manufactures of India by dragging them up to Simla, very sensibly demurred and expressed its inability to see the advantages of Captain Cole's scheme. The little bric-a-brac bazaar is, however, an agreeable feature in the Olympian diversions, marred only by jealous regrets on the part of some that illustrious personages are allowed an early choice and make a clean sweep of cheap drawing-room knick-knacks. The effect of the movement on the native population, however, is not likely to be very great. The other day a native workman was taken in to study Indian art and improve his mind. A policeman saw him from the outside, and grew half frantic with indignation, ordering him out of the Sahib-logue's pleasure-house with much forcible language ; and the intelligent Baboo who sells the tickets and catalogues also interfered for his ejection. They do many amusing things at Simla, but it is not often they achieve so prettily perfect an absurdity as a Native Art Exhibition in which the presence of a native workman is regarded as a profanation.

THE S. S. AFRICA.

MESSRS. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co. inform us that they have received from the Commander of the s. s. Africa the following telegram (despatched from Tellicherry at 5-24 p. m. yesterday) :—"Burns says no serious damage Africa's hull. Expect float to-night."

THE QUARREL.

A GENTLEMAN of a sanguine turn of mind was once heard to remark that "everything blows over, even earthquakes." Quarrels as a rule do not blow over quite so soon as most other things, particularly when they are about trifles. For a man does not require to live very long in this queer world of ours before he discovers that the most bitter quarrels between friends generally arise out of trifles. Last century one gentleman was very happy to leave another gentleman "quivering on a daisy," to avenge a chance jostle in the street, or a hot word over that last bottle of claret ; and it must be owned that there was this one good point at least about duelling,—when two friends quarrelled and fought, if they did not shoot each other, they made friends again, and breakfasted together in amity. Nowadays when Brown and Jones have a foolish squabble at the Gymkhana about that last hurdle-race, or whether Smith was fairly caught out at cricket or not, the dispute smoulders for months, and though both would at heart like to be friends again, yet each would rather die than make the first advances to the other. An official quarrel is a performance oftentimes diverting ; and gentlemen with a turn for writing have been known to cover many reams of foolscap, to prove each other in the wrong about the meaning of an order which has in the meantime been cancelled. In such a correspondence all the old familiar terms are used again and again, and each is always "at a loss to understand," or "has yet to learn," or "fails to perceive" what the other can possibly mean. But the particular quarrel I am now about to describe was of a strictly private nature, and had nothing official in it. In the little station of Nilpore was the 50th Regiment N. I.,—a corps distinguished not less by the good old-fashioned hospitality with which it entertained every one who came to Nilpore, than by the good feeling and harmony which reigned among its officers. Three years ago Colonel Hale retired on his off-reckonings, and the second-in-command, Lieutenant-Colonel Quick, succeeded to the regiment, while Major Smart was made second-in-command. Quick and Smart had both been many years in the corps, and were excellent friends. Colonel Quick was a married man, and his children were so accustomed to Major Smart daily dropping in for a chat, that they used to rush out in the compound to meet him and insist on his having a romp with them. But little Effie Quick, aged five years, was Smart's prime favourite. She was a quiet, gentle little maiden, with large brown eyes and wonderful brown hair running off into golden shades. Next to her own father, there was no one this young lady was so fond of as Smart Sahib : and seated on the shoulder of that good-natured officer, she would contentedly be carried all over the large wooded compound, chatting merrily as she went. When Mrs. Quick and her children went home to England, there was a sorrowful parting between the two friends, and while little Effie clung to Smart's neck, and sobbed with all the brief intensity of childhood, the Major was much annoyed to find his own eyes a little dim. Well, they were off ; and Colonel Quick, being without his home, again became a member of the mess, where he regularly breakfasted and dined. And about this time began that quarrel between himself and Smart which created such consternation in the regiment, and was the subject of so much discussion and comment all over the station of Nilpore. How it began is not quite easy to settle. It was now the middle of May, most intensely hot, and there was nothing to do, either professionally or in the way of amusement. Everybody at all acquainted with up-country life will see that these combined circumstances were unusually favourable for quarelling, and the inevitable soon happened. Colonel Quick, who was a very hasty man, had been thinking for some days that Major Smart's manner was hardly what it ought to be towards his C. O., and Smart had quite made up his mind that Colonel Quick was giving himself airs on the strength of being commandant.

"Quick's a good fellow," said Smart as he sauntered home after mess one evening ; "but you never can tell what a man will be when he gets command. Nine fellows out of ten get wind in their heads, and that's what Quick has got, and I won't stand it, by Jove."

Next morning at orderly room, as bad luck would have it, a man came up for furlough, which Major Smart thought he ought not to have, but which, after a good deal of discussion of a rather angry nature, Colonel Quick decided on granting. Smart was very angry, and reflected with great bitterness all day that he had been set aside, his wishes disregarded, his influence in the regiment lowered, and that Colonel Quick's conduct in the matter arose solely from a desire to show that he was C. O. On the other hand Colonel Quick considered that Smart's language at orderly room had been decidedly disrespectful ; and in this angry frame of mind the two officers met at dinner that evening. Nothing but a stiff "good evening" passed between them until dinner was over and the cloth was off the table, when Colonel Quick observed in a grave tone :

"I have been expecting a note from you all day, expressing some sort of regret for the language you used at orderly room this morning, and which I consider to have been highly improper."

"*My* language !" said Major Smart, apparently much surprised. "I don't remember having said anything improper. But I must say I thought your giving that man furlough was setting me aside in a very unusual way."

"I command the regiment, Major Smart, not you," said Colonel Quick, now more angry than ever, "and I tell you, Sir, your language was then, and is now, most improper."

"I deny it," said Smart, "I am always—

"And what is more,' said Colonel Quick, interrupting him, "until you apologize, I desire that our intercourse may be confined to official matters."

"Certainly, Sir," said Smart, and at once left the room.

Now nothing can be more certain than that it is quite too absurd to quarrel about a trifle of this sort, and nothing can be more certain hant that it is precisely about trifles that our dear friends and neighbours are quarrelling every day. And as in this case reconciliation depended upon an apology, which Smart felt he would rather die than make, there seemed little chance of the old friends being reconciled. And so May, June, and July passed, and one morning in August, as they were sitting at breakfast as usual, one reading a paper and the other sipping his tea (for they both took their meals in the mess as usual, though without anything more than the usual morning and evening salutations passing between them), the mess butler brought in the English letters, which had just arrived. As Smart was reading one of his epistles, he was startled to hear Colonel Quick exclaim, "Good God, if she were to die !" and looking at him, saw he was deadly pale, and was trying to conceal his agitation by pretending to be absorbed in the letter that had so distressed him. Presently he get up, and seizing his hat, left the mess in a hurried and tremulous manner.

"What's the matter with the Colonel, has he had any bad news, do you know, Smith ?" asked Smart of the Adjutant, about an hour after.

"The mail that came in this morning," replied Smith, "has brought the news that his little daughter—your old chum Effie, you know—is very ill, in fact, dangerously ill.

"Good heavens !" said Smart, much shocked, "you don't say so. Why, what's the matter with her ?"

"Scarlet fever, the C. O. said," answered Smith.

"O ! but all children have scarlet fever, don't they ?" asked Smart, who prided himself on being a bachelor. "Scarlet fever and measles, you know, and mumps and all that sort of thing. Why, I've had 'em all myself."

But nevertheless the thought that Effie was really ill distressed the good fellow immensely. Why, it was only the other day that she was romping with him, and having rides on his shoulder. And now ?

That evening Colonel Quick did not come to dinner, and next morning at breakfast he looked so grave and anxious, that Smart felt he would give a good deal if this infernal quarrel had not taken place and he could console his old friend. But apologize ? It was out of the question. And so the week wore on, and another English mail arrived. It came in the middle of the day this time, when Colonel Quick was transacting business with the Adjutant ; and when the latter had returned to his own bungalow, Smart hurried over and breathlessly said :

"Well, what's the news ?"

"The Gazette's out," said Smith, rubbing his hands, "and Jones of the 52nd—

(D— Jones of the 52nd," cried Smart in an agony of impatience. "How's Effie ?"

The Adjutant shook his head. "I fear it's all up with the poor little thing," said he "the C. O. is almost wild. When the mail left, she was delirious, and the doctor said another three or four days would settle the business one way or another."

Smart had heard enough. Poor little Effie, the only child he had ever cared for ; and to die so young. Delirious ! That meant rolling, and tossing from side to side in a weary bed, her poor disordered brain teeming with wild and dreadful fancies and fears, her soft eyes— But here Smart could not pursue the picture any further ; there was something wrong with his own eyes again, and he made up his mind he would go over to Colonel Quick and ask about Effie himself. But he felt that if he did so, it would be like intrusion, and though next day the sight of his old friend's worn and anxious face went to his heart, he still resolved he would wait until next mail arrived.

Next morning, however, as the two men were sitting at breakfast, the mess butler came in and put something into Colonel Quick's hand. It was a telegram from England. The poor Colonel tried hard to conceal his agitation ; his hand shook so, he in vain tried to open the telegram. Smart could stand it no longer. Jumping out of his chair, he exclaimed, "She's not dead, Effie's not dead. I'll not believe it," and snatching the telegram from the bewildered Colonel, he read aloud as follows :

"'Telegram delayed until Effie's recovery permanently established. She is now convalescent.'"

"Thank God," said both the men together, and with hands firmly clasped, they stood for a moment.

"I've been hasty and wrong," said the Colonel at last.

"So have I," said Smart ; "let's say no more about it."

. . . .

That evening at mess little Effie's speedy recovery was drunk in a good many bumpers of champagne ; and as the two friends walked home from mess, arm in arm, there was a firm resolve in the breast of each that their first quarrel should be the last.

S.

THE ASSAULT ON BOARD THE AUCKLAND.

YESTERDAY at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the case of Shaik Mohideen Sumsoodeen, a calassee on board the Government hulk Auckland, against Mr. R. Brownlow, second officer of the Government steamer Tenasserim, was called on for hearing. The defendant stands charged with causing hurt to the complainant with a knife on the morning of the 22nd ultimo on board the Auckland.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Winter, of Messrs Prescot and Winter, appeared for the defendant ; the complainant appeared in person. The complainant, cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity, said.—The table by which Mr. Brownlow was sitting was a long table. He was sitting at one end of it. There was another saheb sitting opposite to him. I was cleaning the deck between them. I was not cleaning under the table. The squeegee was going backwards and forwards under the table. I was stooping down. My head was on a level with the edge of the table. I could see under the table from where I was cleaning. Shortly after I was wounded I made a statement to Mr. Moffatt, of the Water Police. When I made my statement to Mr. Moffatt Dr. Hyde was present. I did not say to Mr. Moffatt that the knife was thrown at me. I said I had been struck with the knife. The knife did not strike me as I was raising my head. As soon as I lifted up my head I was struck by a knife. That was immediately after I shook the table. My squeegee did not strike Mr. Brownlow's feet. Mr. Brownlow's feet were under the table and were bare. Mr. Brownlow was leaning back in a chair, with his feet stretched out under the table. Mr. Brownlow got up from the chair and hit me. Mr. Brownlow got partly up and struck me, and sat down again. I was then on his left side. Mr. Lamborne was the other saheb at the table. He was present all the time, seated facing Mr. Brownlow. I was hit with the knife. The knife was not thrown. I have seen Mr. Brownlow before. He had been on board our ship fifteen days previously. There was no ill-feeling at any time between me and Mr. Brownlow. I had no time to notice Mr. Brownlow, as I fainted. I myself took the knife out of my throat. I still say Mr. Brownlow had the knife in his hand when I was struck. The statements made by natives are not believed, but statements made by Europeans are believed. If the knife had been thrown at me the wound would have been very slight. I saw the knife in Mr. Brownlow's hand. I saw Mr. Brownlow strike at me. I thought he was going to strike me with his fist. I had no room to run away. I was between the hatch and the table.

Mr. Charles Edwin Lamborne deposed.—I am a clerk in the Indian Marine, now doing duty on board the Tenasserim. On the 22nd September last I was living on board the Auckland hulk in Bombay harbour. At about 7 o'clock on the morning of that day I was sitting at the table on the starboard side of the quarter deck of the Auckland. I was sitting at the fore end of the table, which stood fore and aft. Mr. Brownlow was sitting immediately opposite me at the other end of the table. I was reading, and Mr. Brownlow was taking his coffee and toast. I know the complainant ; he is a calassee. He was present at this time, and engaged in squeegeeing the deck. I was reading a book. I heard an ejaculation. I looked up and saw a knife in transit between Mr. Brownlow and the complainant. There was another person present at the side of the table, who said, "The man is cut." Mr. Hore was the person who said that. I then saw Mr. Brownlow taking the knife from the complainant's throat. I went towards the complainant myself, and bound his throat up with his *cummerbund*. The man went on squeegeeing for a short time after this, and I then told him to lie down until the doctor could see him. A doctor was sent for, and in the meantime the Harbour Surgeon, Dr. Craig, as he was passing in his boat, was called, and came on board and dressed complainant's wound. Dr. Hyde, of the Tenasserim, subsequently arrived. The police came after that ; and I took no further notice of the matter. I saw the knife in transit, and saw it lodge in the complainant's throat. I thought complainant was holding the knife, nipped with his chin on his breast.

Cross-examined by the complainant.—I do not know what the ejaculation was. Mr. Brownlow was ejaculating.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity.—I saw a knife in the air, and not held by any body. I did not notice Mr. Brownlow, as my eyes followed the knife. There was a distance of about three feet between Mr. Brownlow and complainant at the time I saw the knife in the air. It looked to me as if complainant had just raised his head on hearing the ejaculation. The complainant was stooping when I saw the knife in the air. When I noticed Mr. Brownlow he appeared very much alarmed at what had happened ; his demeanour was that of a startled man. When I noticed Mr. Brownlow he was bending over complainant, taking the knife from his throat. Mr. Hore was reading too. No one thought at first that the complainant was much hurt. It is not true that when complainant was struck he fainted. He did not faint, that is, up to the time the doctors came. I was shipmate with Mr. Brownlow for about six months, and before that I knew him as a member of the same service. The knife was an old knife, worn at the tip to a point. It was similar to the knife produced in court. I do not know what became of the knife. I suppose it was taken away by the servants and cleaned.

Dr. William John Hyde deposed.—I am Medical Officer in the Indian Marine service, at present doing duty on board the Tenassarim, now lying in the Government Dock. I remember the 22nd September last. I was sent for between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock that morning, and went on board the Auckland hulk. I saw the complainant on board and examined him. I noticed a slight incised wound —on the left side of the throat, as well as I can remember. It was three-quarters of an inch to an inch long ; the sides were then in contact. The wound had already been attended to. I could not say how deep it was because I did not examine it. I dressed the wound superficially with a small piece of lint and a bandage, and the complainant was shortly after sent at my directions to hospital on shore.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity.—I heard complainant being examined by Mr. Moffat of the Water Police. I was not paying attention at the time, and do not remember the exact words the complainant used. I heard the words *fekdia* and *marrah*, but I do not know who made use of these words, whether it was the police officer or complainant. Mr. Moffatt took a note in writing of what the complainant said.

At this stage the case was adjourned for further hearing to the instant.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

SIRDAR KUSAF KHAN'S MOVEMENTS.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, OCT. 10.

Please correct error in telegram of 8th instant. Sirdar Muhammed Kusaf Khan is reported to have left Kandahar, not Kabul, on the 2nd inst.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 10.

A fatal railway accident occurred on Sunday morning close to Bally station, six miles from Howrah. The Viceroy having intimated a desire, when travelling by rail, to have his meals in the special train, the Railway authorities built two carriages, and were giving these a practical trial when the accident occurred. The trial train, which left Caclutta at seven o'clock on Sunday morning, in addition to these new conveyances had the rest of the carriages required for the Viceregal train; and an engine was attached which had been pronounced in perfect order and would have taken out the first local train from Howrah. Accompanying this train were Mr. Pearce, Carriage Superintendent, and the whole of his European staff, a European engine-driver and fireman, and a native fireman also on the engine.

All went well until the train passed Bally station distant signal, when the tire of the left hand leading wheel of the engine broke into halves. The immediate result was that the whole train was thrown off the rails, and the engine, running down the bank, was embedded in a paddy field; the tender, following, was fortunately turned upside down. This formed a sort of support to the carriages, and undoubtedly saved the lives of the officials in them by preventing the carriages, turning over or running down the bank. In the front break-van were a Mr. Jones and a Mr. Vallente, carriage department employés; also a native breaksman. The van was jammed up against the tender, the front portion being completely smashed up. Mr. Jones must have been thrown out, for he was found lying dead under the van, with the coupling pressing on his chest with such weight as to necessitate the use of screw jacks before the unfortunate man could be lifted up. Mr. Vallente and the native breaksman were found in the van, the former so seriously injured that there are little hopes of his recovery, while the latter escaped without a scratch. Mr. Russell, the driver, was seriously injured, but not, it is believed, fatally; whilst the European and native firemen escaped unhurt except a slight scratch and bruise, respectively. Every one else in the train escaped with only a severe shaking and fright.

SIR DONALD STEWART'S DEPARTURE FROM SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 10.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief left Simla on his autumn tour to Eastern Bengal, under the usual salute, at eight o'clock this morning.

COMMAND OF NATIVE REGIMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCT. 10.

In noticing a current report that a new decision of the Secretary of State provides that the tenure of command in native regiments shall henceforth be limited to seven years, or until the incumbent has reached fifty-two years of age, the *Pioneer* states that nothing has really been settled. The India Office made certain propositions, but they are too crude to be acted on. It is improbable that any definite arrangement will be ripe for announcement for some time to come.

RUMOURED CHANGE IN THE BURMAH CHIEF COMMISSIONERSHIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CO NDENT.)

LAHORE, OCT. 10.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* believes the Chief Commissionership of Burmah will soon be vacant in consequence of Mr. Bernard's transfer, and that the post has been or will be offered to Mr. Chichele Plowden, the present Census Commissioner under the Government of India. Mr. Plowden, however, shares with Mr. Bazett Colvin claims to the nomination to the Viceregal Legislative Council, as the representative of the North-West Provinces and Oudh.

RELIGIOUS DISTURBANCES IN THE N. W. P.

At Aligarh there are symptoms of the same hostility between Mahomedans and Hindus which has already broken out in several towns in the Punjab.

A MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

Lieutenant H. W. Hughes, aide-de-camp to General Hughes, goes to the Central India Horse as squadron officer.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

MR. PARNELL AT WEXFORD.

LONDON, OCT. 10.

Mr. Parnell, in a speech made at Wexford yesterday, declared Mr. Gladstone to be unscrupulous and dishonest, and Ireland's unrivalled slanderer.

OBITUARY.—General G. Huyshe.

THE CHOLERA AT MECCA.

ST. PETERSBURG, OCT. 9.

The Russian Government has prohibited the issue of passports to pilgrims proceeding to Mecca in consequence of the outbreak of cholera there.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

The Shah of Persia has asked the Russian Government to send officers to remodel the Persian Army.

THE FRENCH IN TUNIS.

TUNIS, OCT. 9.

Incessant skirmishes are taking place between the French troops and the Arabs.

The French have evacuated Hammamet owing to the sickness which prevails there.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LISBON, OCT. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Quetta outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo left here this morning.

LONDON, OCT. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed unchanged. Surats unchanged.

Fair Dhollera	4¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101
4 " Rupee Paper	83½
4½ " do.	90¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	99¼
5 " French Rentes	116
Bar Silver	51¾

Departures—Clan Stuart, Gleadowe and St. Berard.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, OCT. 10, 6-30 P. M.

Mail-steamer Indus, from Bombay arrived.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 23RD SEPTEMBER.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Thibet, Commander W. R. Jordan, arrived in harbour this morning at 2-30 o'clock with the English mails of the 23rd September.

WE learn that the Hon'ble Mr. Marriott, Advocate-General, intends proceeding to Mahableshwur after the 20th inst.

H. M. S. RUBY, 12 guns, Captain C.E. Foot, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon from the African coast, where she has been engaged in the suppression of the slave trade. While off Ras-el-looleh, about thirty miles from Cape Gardafui, five slaves (four men and a woman) were received on board. One of the men stated that he had been enticed on board an Arab dhow and sold, but had succeeded in making his escape. The rescued persons are faring well and are unwilling to leave the vessel. At Aden they refused to be landed, and expressed a wish to be taken to Bombay. The cholera at Aden was said to be chiefly prevalent among the Somalis. The vessel has come to Bombay in order to be docked, and is likely to remain here for some time.

THE Russian steamship Poccia, which left this harbour on the 9th inst., for Jeddah, with a cargo of hadjis, was one of the "volunteer fleet" of privateers called into existence before the Treaty of Berlin was signed. She is a very fine ship and is fitted to receive guns. A large number of the hadjis on board—she could carry 1,200, but she had not so many when she sailed—were Turkomans. With a delicate attention which deserves credit, fifteen Turks were provided by these Russians to supply the Turkomans with water and make them comfortable generally while on board. The vessel is the property of a Russian company and employed in trade. Her captain is an officer of the Imperial Navy. She was last year engaged in the China tea trade and brought the first cargo of that season's tea to Odessa, and received a bonus for doing so.

THE laying out of the University garden is in the hands of the gentleman to whose representations to Government the fact is due that the ground is being converted from the desolate waste condition in which it has laid for several years—Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban; and we think, if he will be patient and wait till the work is completed, even "Jeremiah" will admit that Mr. Murzban is doing the best he can to render the place attractive with the two thousand rupees, which is all that Government have seen their way to devote to the purpose. We are glad to hear that Mr. Murzban has also obtained sanction from Government to lay out the present piece of waste ground lying between the bandstand road and the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and before long visitors to the bandstand will be able to leave their carriages for a pleasant walk, while listening to the music of the band.

GENERAL G. HUYSHE, C. B., whose death in England is announced by Reuter, joined the Army in 1820, became Lieut.-Col. in 1842, Colonel in 1853, Major-General in 1854, Lieut.-General in 1867, and General in 1872. He served in the Burmese war in 1825, and commanded the 26th Bengal Native Infantry throughout the operations in Afghanistan in 1842 under General Pollock, during which latter campaign he was present at the forcing of the Khyber Pass, and at the actions at Mamoo Kheyl, Jugdulluck, and Tezeen, and the capture of Istaliff. He was severely wounded at Mamoo Kheyl; and his services throughout the war gained him a medal, brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, and C. B.

THE North-West Provinces crops and weather report for the week ended the 5th inst states:—Light local showers have fallen in the eastern districts and Saharanpur; elsewhere no rain has fallen during the week. More is required. The crops are slightly injured in places, but generally good. Prices are rising in Lucknow, Partabgarh, Allahabad, Farukhabad, and Meerut; elsewhere stationary. Fever is prevalent every where, and increasing in the eastern districts. Measles prevail in Kumaun. Cattle disease continues in Kumaun, Jhansi, Cawnpore, Gorakhpur; it is decreasing in Fyzabad, but has appeared in Rae Bareli.

THE vacancy caused by the retirement of Colonel Glasfurd, Deputy Commissioner, Central Provinces, will, it is stated, probably be filled up by the promotion of Colonel Ricketts, Deputy Commissioner, second class: in which case Major Brooke will succeed Colonel Rickets; Mr. McGeorge, Major Brooke; and Mr. J. W. Tawney, Mr. McGeorge.

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA inspected the Simla Volunteers on Tuesday last. A telegram to the Lahore paper states that they formed up on the Ridge at 12 o'clock, when the Commander-in Chief, accompanied by the Adjutant and Quartermaster-Generals, the Military Secretary, and the personal staff of His Excellency, went through the ranks. The volunteers then marched to Anandale. On the way down they did independent and volley firing at *chatties* and dummy figures placed at uncertain distances. The Commander-in-Chief and staff watched the firing closely. On arrival at Anandale half an hour's skirmishing took place, when the corps broke off for lunch. After lunch the corps went through manual and platoon and simple battalion movements, and then advanced in review order. The Commander-in-Chief, addressing Colonel Peterson, expressed his great satisfaction with the shooting, which he said was excellent; the movements he considered fair. The only point calling for animadversion was talking in the ranks. Half of B Company, composed mainly of men from the Army Head-quarters' Offices, were absent. His Excellency hoped on the next occasion they would show a better example and be present. Colonel Peterson, on the Commander-in-Chief's departure, addressed the corps, pointing out the high honour conferred by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's presence for five hours, and trusted that this would be an incitement to better attendance and work. The corps is to be inspected next Saturday by the regular inspecting officer for this year, Colonel Barret, of the 100th Regiment. Later in the month His Excellency the Viceroy will also inspect the corps and distribute the season's prizes. The Hon'ble Sir R. Egerton, Honorary Colonel of the corps, was present on Tuesday.

THE Lahore paper learns that Government have declined to increase their offer for the plant, &c., of the Bengal Iron Works Company, Limited. Government remark:—

> The Bengal Iron Works Company, Limited, have been in liquidation for upwards of two years. The plant and machinery are lying idle and rapidly depreciating in value. The shares, a month ago, were at a nominal value, and even the debentures were quoted at one-quarter of their original amount. In fact, all hopes of reviving an industry the importance of which to the prosperity of the country can hardly be over-rated seemed to have been completely abandoned. Under these circumstances, the Government, viewing the matter entirely as a commercial transaction, made an offer of three lakhs of rupees, which seemed to represent considerably more than the market value of the property. The Lieutenant-Governor, acting on behalf of the Government of India, must decline to increase the offer made for the property; he trusts, however, that the attention of the public having been again drawn to the subject of iron manufacture in this country, and the increasing demand for both iron and steel for railway purposes, may stimulate others to come forward.

THE North-West Provinces Government have just published the returns of the railway-borne traffic of those provinces and Oudh during the quarter ending 30th June last. The most noticeable feature in the traffic of the period under report was the large import of grain into the districts of South Oudh, the middle and Lower Doabs, and Bundelkhand, the direct result of two very short harvests in these tracts. The kharif harvest of 1880 was one of great poverty in these districts, where the crop of food grains was extremely light, cotton and til alone giving good returns. They also fared badly in the rabi harvest immediately preceding the quarter under report, since not only was the area sown to rabi crops much smaller than ordinary, but the outturn, even on the best lands, was far below the average. Without previous irrigation, little or no land could be sown, while even with copious irrigation but poor shift could be made to supply the almost total want of natural moisture in the subsoil. In consequence there was a net import of food grain into these districts amounting to over eight lakhs maunds, while in the corresponding quarter of the year preceding there had been a considerable net export from them. Cotton was exported to the amount of 1,47,691 maunds, as compared to 82,012 maunds in the corresponding period of 1880, and imported to the extent of 36,834 maunds in comparison with 29,525. The exports of cotton were made principally from the Allahabad and Agra divisions, and were received by Calcutta, Bombay, and Bengal in the following proportions:—Calcutta, 87,332 maunds; Bombay, 28,283 maunds; Bengal, 30,697 maunds. Cotton goods were imported to the extent of 1,65,327 maunds (1,50,325 European, and 15,002 Indian). Of the European piece-goods, 1,23,701 maunds were obtained through Calcutta, and only 21,457 maunds through Bombay. The divisions which received the largest shares were Allahabad (76,217 maunds) and Benares (60,476 maunds). There was a falling off in the export of wheat, from 10,92,451 maunds in the corresponding period of 1880, to 6,16,834 maunds—a decline due to deficiency in the rabi harvest this year. The wheat taken by Calcutta for export to Europe was only 4,68,524 maunds, as compared to 8,06,937 maunds in the corresponding quarter of 1880. The return gives no information as to what amount of wheat was exported from the N. W. P. *viâ* Bombay. The failure of the monsoon rains of 1880 in the districts round Cawnpore had the effect of reducing the export of grains other than wheat from 5,41,949 maunds, the figures for the corresponding quarter of last year, to 2,16,419 maunds, and on the other hand of increasing the import of such classes of grain from 80,607 maunds to 10,52,070 maunds. The imports were drawn almost entirely from Bengal and the Central Provinces. Though the last rabi season was not favourable for grain seeds, there appears to have been a good yield of oilseeds, the exports of that article having increased from 6,09,666 to 10,65,350 maunds. Of the total quantity exported, 7,65,843 maunds were consigned to Calcutta and 1,36,683 maunds to Bombay. The Allahabad division was the largest exporter. Another large item of the N. W. P. trade is sugar, of which 48,25,205 maunds were exported during the quarter under review, as compared to 76,37,929 maunds during the corresponding period in 1880.

WHEN the mail of the 16th September left England the Teuton Relief Fund amounted to about 1,200*l*. The Mayor of Southampton had received a telegram from Mr. Hay, the Town Clerk of Dundee, stating that the committee of the Tay Bridge Disaster Fund had voted 50*l*. for the sufferers by the loss of the Teuton. The contributors included the Peninsular and Oriental Company, 100 guineas.

SIX Italian Internationalists were arrested near Lugano, Switzerland, on September 9, by order of the Federal Council. The motive of their arrest is not stated, but it is believed that they were concerned in a conspiracy against the Italian Government. The Berne Socialists have announced their intention of holding a revolutionary congress in that city on October 23.

A TRAGEDY similar in its details to the Brighton Railway murder occurred on an Italian railway on the 9th September. About four o'clock in the morning, while the Paris-to-Turin train was in progress between Chiomonte and Salbertrand, a man dressed like a conductor entered a first-class coupé, occupied by a gentleman who was alone, and after wounding him seriously, threw him out of the carriage. A telegram to a London paper states:—"From a card in the trunk of the victim, he is believed to be Herr Charles Niemark, German Consul at Leghorn. All the railway *personnel* have been conducted to the spot to be confronted with him."

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 9th:—China (s), from Hongkong. Yesterday:—Sirdhana (s), Calcutta; H. M. S. Ruby, Zanzibar; Calcutta (s), Calcutta; Oorun (s), Cutch.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Knight of the Bath (s), to Bristol; Brocodaile (s), Marseilles.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. China entered the dock yesterday.

THE GULF CRUISERS.—H. M. S. Ranger was expected at Kurrachee from the Persian Gulf about the 9th inst., and it is thought she will remain there about three weeks.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—On the evening of the 4th instant, during a heavy storm, a young man, aged twenty, and a cow were struck by lightning in the village of Wagholi, and killed on the spot.

BERAR AND AKOLA.—A correspondent writes:—"The monsoon seems now at an end; no rain has fallen for the past five days. The crops are in a flourishing condition. Major Fitzgerald having gone on short leave, Mr. Dunlop is officiating Deputy Commissioner."

HYDERABAD.—Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay, R. E., Secretary to the Resident, and Superintending Engineer, Hyderabad P. W. D., having returned from leave to Europe, has taken over charge from Mr. Talbot Hamilton, his Assistant, who was officiating. Mr. Watts, Assistant Engineer, who was acting for Mr. Hamilton, returns to Amraoti, East Berar Division.

DEULGAON RAJAH FAIR.—This annual *ooroos* has commenced. Notwithstanding the publication of an official caution requesting vendors not to proceed in that direction because of the prevalence of cholera in the Buldana district, we hear that hundreds of cart-loads of merchandise are arriving daily. The district officers will pitch their camp as usual in the vicinity. Government realizes from Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 75,000 revenue by this fair, which is kept up in honour of Ballaji.

THE BISHOP AT AHMEDNAGAR.—Our correspondent writes:—"The foundation stone of the church for the S. P. G. was laid by the Bishop of Bombay last week. I regret I am unable to furnish particulars, for until the ceremony was over none of us was aware of it. His Lordship took up his residence in the mission, and although he was here for five days, he did not put in an appearance in our church!—a veritable fact. A new feature was introduced last Sunday in church, the band of the Rifle Brigade playing music to the chants, hymns, &c. The rain has been coming down in torrents, accompanied by thunder and lightning; not a day passes without rain. The Bunnias now declare there is too much rain."

PROPOSED REGATTA AT KURRACHEE.—A regatta is to be held shortly in Kurrachee Harbour, probably about the 20th inst. At a meeting held on the 5th inst. a Sub-Committee—consisting of Captain Brebner, Mr. D. McIver, Jr., Captain R. Taunton, Mr. A. McHinch, and Mr. W. H. Price—was appointed to draw up the programme and make all other necessary arrangements.

ALLEGED THEFT.—Goolam Hoosein Somjee, residing at Bajee Palla-street, reported to the police on Sunday last the theft from his premises, on the night previous, of a cotton jacket, eight gold buttons, and a gold medal and chain, of the collective value of Rs 152.

JUVENILE THIEVES.—Narrayen Dajee and Luximon Balloo, aged twelve and nine years, respectively, were yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a silver anklet, valued at Rs. 2, belonging to Luxmee, woman. They were ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at DeLisle-road, on the body of Kundoo Pandoo, aged thirty-five years. Deceased was a labourer; he accidentally fell into a well while drawing water, and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following is a summary of cases prosecuted by the agents of the S. P. C. A. during the fortnight ending the 8th instant:—Horses, 1 lame, 1 sore chest; pony, 1 overladen; bullocks, 28 lame, 80 sore necks, 10 emaciated, and 2 cruelly beaten. Total number of cases 123.

THE DECCAN COLLEGE.—We hear the popular Principal of the Deccan College, Dr. Keilhorn, will leave India in November next, as he is appointed Professor of Sanskrit in the College at Gottingen. The college will surely miss him. We believe the students will show him due honour at the time of parting.—*Mahratta.*

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at second-lane, Khetwady, on the body of a Hindu mendicant named Hanoomundass Ramdass, aged twenty-eight years, who committed suicide by drowning himself in a well in that locality, in consequence of a long-standing illness. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

THE MURDER OF 1863.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Mahadoo Hunmunta was brought up on remand and charged before Mr. R. S. Jayaker with the murder of Jeejee, woman, on or about the 26th September, 1863. The case was further postponed for hearing to the 21st instant, in consequence of the witnesses for the prosecution not having yet arrived in Bombay.

A DANGEROUS NEIGHBOURHOOD.—Robberies and thefts are just now rife in Jacobabad. On the night of the 28th ultimo a band of highwaymen attacked the gatekeeper at the 35th mile on the Kandahar State Railway and relieved him of all his goods and chattels. The poor fellow was badly wounded, and is now in hospital in a precarious state.—*Kurrachee Civil and Military Gazette.*

DEATH OF MR. T. M. MACFARLANE.—We regret to announce the untimely death on Thursday last of Mr. T. M. MacFarlane, at Goolburga, at the early age of forty-three. The deceased was for several years employed in the Nizam's territories as Executive Engineer, to the entire satisfaction of the authorities, and was much respected by his numerous friends and admirers. His funeral took place on Friday, and was numerously attended. One hundred infantry and other troops were present on the occasion.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE POONA DETACHMENT, B. V. R.—On Saturday evening the local corps turned out fairly well for battalion drill, or rather for the first of a series of rehearsal parades preparatory to inspection, on the 22nd instant, by the Commander-in-Chief, Sir A. E. Hardinge, who is the Honorary Colonel of the corps. The drill was under the Colonel (Major-General Hewett) and Adjutant (Lieut. Proudfoot), and was done creditably considering it was the first parade since last year's inspection. The officers present were Captain Phillips, Lieutenants Adam Smith, Burn, and Peaker. The volunteers would march past better if they had a band, and we trust it will be so arranged that they will have one for the inspection, and at least for one rehearsal parade. If a band cannot be obtained in Poona, we trust the Commandant will order the regimental band up to Poona from Bombay.—*Deccan Herald.*

ENHANCEMENT OF THE MAHARAJ'S SENTENCE.—The *SubodhaPatrika* writes:—"We regret this step on the part of the Government. We have always condemned, and do still condemn, the Maharaj for his vulgar crime, and maintain that, as a religious teacher, and, much more, as a professed divine person, he had no business with worldly occupations; and consequently we thought it a pity that educated and intelligent men of other persuasions should have joined in the agitation begun by the ignorant and blindly superstitious Bhatias against the conviction and sentence of Vrajeshji, and thus tried to counteract the moral effect of that conviction and sentence. But still we do not like the Government acting on the barbarou, provision of Sir J. Stephen's code of enhancing a sentence on appeal! The agitation sought to palliate the guilt of the Maharaj; the enhancement of sentence will enhance the sympathy of his followers. We therefore wish the Government had left the amount of the punishment untouched, while lending the weight of their approval to the conviction and sentence of the court."

A NATIVE PAPER ON THE DECENTRALISATION SCHEME.—The signs are gradually multiplying which indicate that we have broken off from the old régime, as it may be called—the régime of "gunpowder and glory" on the one side, and unsound and disingenuous finance on the other. The present Government of India appears evidently to hold that peace has her victories as well as war; and it seems to aspire by preference to the acquisition of the victories of peace as that by which it desires to be known in after times. Here we have a state of things near our "scientific frontier" which, to some politicians, would have offered an irresistible temptation. That, in spite of some extra pressure, has been resisted; and on the other hand, attention has been directed to the means necessary for developing our internal resources. Private enterprise is being invited, and invited with some effect, to undertake important public works in the country. Articles of native or local manufacture have been ordered to be brought into use, wherever practicable. And now we have a comprehensive scheme sketched out for diminishing the excessive centralization which has existed in our administration for many a long year. Obviously, the thoughts which this series of proceedings calls up are of an entirely different character from those which are suggested by the Delhi Tamasha in the midst of a famine, or by the abolition of duties on Manchester goods in the midst of the throes of an Afghan war. We hope and believe that it is not a violation of the wise old maxim about not crowing before one is out of the wood, if we say that our Government has finally bid adieu to the policy of the theatrical Lord Lytton, and has in lieu of it embarked on a policy honestly intended to develope the resources of this vast country. If Lord Ripon and Major Baring are spared to us long enough, and if they go on as well as they have begun, we venture to think that they will have established a claim on the gratitude of posterity, with which it would be an insult to mention the "claims" of the author of the Afghan war and the Treaty of Gundamuck, or of his henchman who applied towards the prosecution of an aggressive and unjust war the money wrung out of a poor population nominally for the relief of famine.—*Subodha Patrika.*

THE AFFAIRS OF THE NEW DHURUMSEY SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

IN the suit filed in the High Court on the 6th inst. by Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Panday and Dorabjee Framjee Panday, on behalf of themselves and other shareholders of the company, against Messrs. John Gordon, J. R. Duxbury, Joomabhoy Lalljee, and C. W. L. Jackson, and against the company itself (which was very briefly referred to in our issue of Saturday last), the plaintiffs say that the company, on the 26th August, 1874, entered into an agreement contemplated by clause 4 of the memorandum and by clause 97 of the articles of association. They submitted by their plaint that the memorandum and articles of association are contracts between the members of the company; that if any of the terms thereof can be revoked at all, they can only be revoked with the assent of every member of the company; and that no alteration can be made in the terms of the articles of association by the members of the company, or even the company itself, except under the authority of the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act. The plaint states that the first defendant and the defendant Mr. Jackson some months ago entered into the speculation of buying up, at low rates, large numbers of shares of the company, with the object of ultimately ousting the agents of the company from their position, and of getting the first defendant himself appointed as manager or managing director. He and Mr. Jackson had bought, in the names of themselves and their nominees, upwards of 1,000 shares of the company. The first defendant, in pursuance of his and Mr. Jackson's object, at first made strenuous efforts to get himself elected on the board of directors; but finding such attempts unsuccessful, he opened negotiations with the agents for the purchase of their agency. The agents, however, refused to sell it. The first defendant, in order to strengthen his position and get for himself the votes at the command of Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, who is an assignee from the agents of one-half of the commission payable to them by the company, entered into an agreement with Cassumbhoy for the purchase of his one-half commission at a large sum, such purchase to be carried out in the event of the shareholders agreeing by a majority of votes to take over the purchase. Owing to the shares purchased by the first defendant and Mr. Jackson, and owing to the votes at the command of Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey being now at the disposal of the first defendant, he can carry any resolution at a meeting of shareholders by a simple majority; but he cannot (the plaint alleges) carry any resolution which requires a majority of three-fourths of the votes. On the 2nd July, 1881, there were two vacancies on the board of directors; and the defendant Joomabhoy Lalljee, a director and a nominee of Cassumbhoy, was caused to send in his resignation, the object being thereby to render it necessary to call a special general meeting to elect directors to fill up the vacancies, it being well known to the first defendant and Cassumbhoy that they could then appoint their own nominees as directors. On the 4th July, 1881, the agents received from Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, on behalf of the first defendant and other shareholders, a letter asking them to call a special general meeting at an early date to elect directors. There being no doubt that the first defendant and Cassumbhoy could at such meeting get elected any three persons they chose, the agents agreed not to oppose the election of the first defendant and his nominees. The resignation of Joomabhoy Lalljee was thereupon withdrawn; and at a board meeting the first two defendants were elected directors. The first defendant made no secret of his intentions, but openly avowed (the plaint states) that he would cause the board of directors, on which he had a majority, to pass a resolution depriving the agents of their agency, although he was perfectly aware that such a resolution would be *ultra vires* and void. As a preliminary step, he wrote on the 11th July, 1881, to the plaintiff Dorabjee Framjee Panday a letter withdrawing promises made by him not to interfere with the agents, and to give them his proxies to be used in their support in the event of any action being taken against them to oust them from their agency. Those promises were made at a time when the first defendant was not in a position to get himself or his nominees elected on the board, and were made to induce the agents not to oppose the election of the first defendant and his friends on the board. The agents informed the first defendant that there was a strong feeling among the shareholders against his being a director, as it was thought he only wanted to get on the board to serve his own purposes; but that the agents would support the election of any respectable independent gentleman he might wish. The first defendant then proposed Mr. Kittredge and other gentlemen. The agents agreed to support Mr. Kittredge's election; and he agreed to become a director. The first defendant and Mr. Jackson, however, thought afterwards that Mr. Kittredge would be too independent a member of the board to carry out their wishes. The first defendant is said to have informed Mr. Kittredge that Mr. Jackson did not wish him to be a director, and consequently Mr. Kittredge refused to become one. The first defendant having got himself elected on the board, lost no time in carrying out his intentions; and at a board meeting held on the 8th August, 1881, a resolution was passed for convening a general meeting to take over, on behalf of the company, the purchase by the first defendant of Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey's one-half commission. It was also proposed by the first defendant, and seconded by the third, that, as Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, the company's solicitors, were also the solicitors of the agents, it was desirable for the interest of the company that a change should be made, and that Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little be appointed solicitors of the company. The plaintiffs, who were present at the board meeting in their capacity of directors, protested against such resolution upon the ground that no notice whatever had been given, and that any such resolution was *ultra vires* and a direct infringement of the agents' rights. They expressed their willingness to entertain and consider any suggestion made by the board as to the desirability of changing the solicitors of the company, but objected altogether to the board interfering with the rights of the agents. The resolution was, in spite of the plaintiffs' protest, carried by the votes of the first three defendants. At the time the resolution was passed, the memorandum and articles of association had not in any way been altered; and the first defendant and Mr. Jackson knew well that they could not succeed in obtaining any alteration therein by legal means, notwithstanding that the first defendant had, by his agreement with Cassumbhoy, acquired command over a considerable number of votes. With such knowledge, the first defendant, in order to carry out his objects, procured the resolution to be passed, knowing well that it was *ultra vires* and void, and in spite of the opinion of Mr. Marriott, the Advocate-General, to that effect, which was read at the meeting where the resolution was passed. The plaintiffs, and the other shareholders whom they say they represent, and who have more than one-fourth of the votes, strongly disapproved of the resolution, as being an attempt to alter the constitution of the company, and to interfere with the rights of the members to have the business carried on as agreed to by the memorandum and articles of association; and they submitted by their plaint that they had a right to ask for relief againt the illegal attempts of the first defendant and Mr. Jackson, and the shareholders under their influence, to alter the constitution of the company other than by the means provided by the Indian Companies' Act. The plaintiffs said that the passing of the resolution was a breach of the contract between the first three defendants and the other members of the company. The plaintiffs made Mr. Jackson a defendant as he is, they say, the principal shareholder who supports the first defendant in his illegal conduct; and they submitted that, as such defendant, he could represent the interests of the members of the company who approved of the resolution. Such approval, however, could not, and did not (it was submitted), give any validity to the resolution.

It will be remembered that, on Saturday last, Sir Charles Sargent, on the application of the plaintiffs, granted a rule *nisi* calling upon the defendants to show cause why the resolution of the 8th August, 1881, appointing Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little solicitors of the company, should not be treated as *ultra vires* and void. The rule will be argued after the vacation.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(10th October, 1881.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Ther. in shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean Velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs		Mls. p. hr.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·919	84·0	Calm.	8	0·00
Surat	·933	83·1	N N W	5	0·00
Bombay	·9 7	82·3	E N E	13	0·00
Ratnagiri	·906	81·8	W Fresh.	..	0·00
Karwar	·915	79·6	W Fresh.	..	0·00
Mangalore	·921	82·1	N W	2	0·00
Calicut	·926	80·6	Calm.	4	
Cochin	·941	83·0	N W	2	0·00
Masulipatam	·837	89·0	Calm.	..	0·00
Madras	·859	90·5	W S W	3	0·00
Negapatam	·882	87·5	S W	5	0·00

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 9TH OCTOBER 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·812
Temperature of the Air	80·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·5
Dew Point	76·3
Relative humidity of Air	·862
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	1·1
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·9
General Direction of Wind*	NNW, N, NNW, NW, NNW, NW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	304
Fall of Rain*	0·00
Total fall during month	4·17
" " year	72·95

* From midnight to midnight.

A SUIT FOR JUDICIAL SEPARATION.

HEMINGWAY *vs.* HEMINGWAY.

MR. WALKER, of Messrs. Chalk and Walker, has filed in the High Court a petition on behalf of Annie Hemingway, the wife of Joseph Hemingway, praying for a decree of judicial separation on the grounds of the husband's cruelty and adultery; for permanent alimony; and for a provision with respect to the custody, maintenance, and education of the minor children.

The facts of the case are these. On the 26th December, 1866, the petitioner, then Annie Powar, was married to the respondent at the Free General Assembly's Institution at Bombay, lived with him at Bombay and elsewhere, and had five children now living, their ages ranging from 4 to 13 years. In January, 1881, the respondent is alleged to have committed adultery with one Stella, who was living with the petitioner as her children's companion, at their residence at Sutna. On the 28th and 29th May, 1881, he is said to have committed adultery with one Mrs. S. at Dadar and elsewhere. In January, 1881, he conducted himself towards the petitioner with great harshness and cruelty, abusing her in the most insulting language, and striking her severely in the face with his clenched fist. In that month, the petitioner withdrew from his protection, and has ever since lived apart from him. On the 31st May last the respondent proceeded to Bajnath, Kangra Valley, whither Mrs. S. shortly after followed him, and they are said to be living there in open adultery. The respondent was formerly a plate-layer in the employ of Messrs. Glover and Co. and the G. I. P. Railway at a salary of about Rs. 300 a month. He amassed a considerable amount of money, and had purchased land at Bajnath, where he is now residing. The petition will be heard before Mr. Justice Bayley after the vacation.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AT the adjourned special general meeting of the Corporation held yesterday, there were present Dr. Blaney (chairman), Messrs. J. C. D'Aguiar, Carroll, Dr. Cody, Dr. Cook, Messrs. Duxbury, Gostling, Jacomb, Macaulay, Dr. Pinkerton, Dr. Atmaram Pandurung, Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy, Mr. B. N. Sirvai, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. Fazulbhoy C. Gangjee, Goculdas Jugmohundas, Homjee Cursetjee Dady, the Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Messrs. Javerilal Umiashankar, Joomabhoy Laljee, Muncherjee C. Murzban, M. N. Banajee, N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, N. B. Suntook, R. N. Khote, Shewjee Dhurmajee, Tribhowandas Munguldas, and Vundrawandas Purshotumdas. Nearly three-quarters of an hour elapsed before a quorum was formed.

COVERING IN THE MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said the important business which was to be brought before the meeting that day had induced the gentlemen who did attend in time to wait for three-quarters of an hour (hear, hear) before a quorum could be formed. He only mentioned the subject because business was accumulating upon the Corporation, and a great number of meetings would have to be necessarily held before the end of the year, if they were to go through it. Therefore it was the duty of the members to try and despatch their work, which had fallen greatly into arrears. On Saturday there was a proposal put before the Corporation by himself (the chairman), and seconded by Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, but the meeting adjourned before any discussion took place upon it. That motion was as follows:—"That, as recommended by the Town Council, the Corporation sanction an expenditure of Rs. 3,97,360 for constructing filter beds and a masonry roof over the whole of the Malabar Hill reservoir, and that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to apply to Government, in accordance with the rules under the Local Public Works Loan Act of 1871, for a grant of a loan to the Corporation of the sum of four lakhs of rupees, bearing interest at four-and-a-half per centum per annum, the principal to be repaid in thirty years, or for granting power to the Corporation to borrow the sum of four lakhs of rupees in the open market, to enable the Corporation to provide for the cost of constructing the said works." The chairman then called upon Mr. Jacomb to put forward his amendment, of which he had given notice.

Mr. Jacomb proposed that sanction be given at present to the estimate for roofing over the service tank only, leaving the settling tank and filter beds uncovered, until experience shows that there is real necessity for their protection. Referring to Dr. Cook's remarks in support of the covering of the reservoir, he said the water of the Gowalia tank had been used for many years without the inhabitants suffering in any way. He could not follow Dr. Cook's illustrations. Dr. Cook instanced a case in a town in England where the sewage got into the water pipes, and an epidemic followed. But there was no precedent for such a thing in this country, and he thought they need not fear any such catastrophe as Dr. Cook foreshadowed. As regards the opinion of the Sanitary Commissioner, that the covering in of the reservoir was to be specially advocated in order to prevent the rapid development of vegetable organisms, he contended that this was not indispensable, and that they would not be justified in spending large sums of money upon such a work. Even if it were held that this sort of expenditure was intended for something of the nature of a necessity, and not a luxury, it would be desirable to have the opinion of the Chemical Analyst to Government on the condition of the water, in order that they might ascertain if such an expensive remedy was necessary. He noticed that in this matter the opinion of the Health Officer was conspicuous by its absence, but they ought to have it, when it was proposed to set aside not only all financial, but all practical considerations, such as the difficulty of getting at the filter beds,—a difficulty not lessened by putting a cover on the top of the reservoir. He thought the Corporation ought to have the fullest information, in order that they might know if they were proceeding on scientific facts, and not on scientific theories; and he hoped that if they did cover in the Malabar Hill reservoir, they would not cover themselves with ridicule. The health of the population of the district concerned, during the last few months, in no way bore out the prediction given about vegetable organisms—a prediction which was quite oblivious of the circumstance that the water was changed every two or three days. He therefore asked them to pause before committing themselves to the expenditure of a lakh of rupees, which he was by no means singular in thinking under present circumstances unnecessary. With regard to the main subject of which this was a part, he thought the Municipal Commissioner's letter placed before them more clearly than he had ever seen before, how useless was the expenditure already incurred on drainage works and that proposed to be expended on surface drainage, unless they carried out in its entirety the sewerage works scheme, and that irrespective of the question of night-soil. There was one point he did not quite understand—viz., whether it was proposed to prevent the rain water saturating the ground. This was a very important matter in view of what was going on at Amritsur, and no doubt the executive would duly see to it. He fully concurred in what Mr. Ollivant had so ably written, and thought the Corporation, when the matter came before them, would be willing to do their part in raising the necessary funds, knowing that they would be commencing a new chapter in the sanitary history of this important and populous city.

Mr. Raghunath N. Khote said he had great pleasure in seconding the amendment. He thought the necessity of covering in the whole reservoir was simply the offspring of sentimental feelings. (Hear hear.) If tanks were to be covered because they got their drinking water out of them, he thought they ought to go to the fountain head, *i. e.*, the Tulsi lake, from which the water was derived, and have it covered also. Speaking as a layman, he thought that open air and light had a great deal to do in purifying water, and he had always been of opinion that water exposed to the sun was more healthy than water covered: and therefore he might say that they would be spending money wastefully, if they roofed in the whole reservoir, and not the filtered water alone, which was all they required to do.

The Municipal Commissioner said that the Malabar Hill reservoir was divided into three parts; and after thinking over the matter to the best of his power, and with the advice of the Engineer, he had expressed in a letter his opinion that only the third portion should be covered, namely, the portion that contained the filtered water. If he might be allowed to say so, the question might be argued from a reasonable or a sentimental point of view; and when he distinguished between sentiment and reason, he did not disparage sentiment in the least, for he was quite convinced that the most serious actions in the lives of individuals, classes, and nations, and our keenest feelings, were actuated more by sentiment than by reason. But he thought he would be wanting in his duty to the Corporation if he did not, as far as lay in his power, point out what he assumed to be the reasonable way of viewing the matter. In the first place he would ask whether it was to be accepted as a general theory that all reservoirs should be covered, or whether they thought this one only should be covered because it occupied a particular position. He would at first assume as a general theory that all reservoirs should be covered. This theory, however, was distinctly demolished, as far as the Corporation was concerned, by the fact that the Bhunderwada reservoir was not to be covered except as far as the filtered water was concerned. But was the Malabar Hill reservoir to be covered all over because it occupied a special position? With regard to this he might use arguments which, perhaps, he had better not bring forward, and he would now therefore confine himself to the general question of how it would be, as Mr. Ruganath Khote said, with regard to the water in other tanks. If they covered the reservoir at all, it must be simply as an insurance against possible contamination. But if they did this, why stop short there?—why not cover in Tulsi, Vehar, and other reservoirs? It might be that organic germs of disease might get into the reservoirs, but there was no evidence of the smallest probability of such a contamination. There might still be the possibility, unless Tulsi was covered. Flesh carried by birds might might fall into the Malabar Hill reservoir, but he denied the probability of it, and he had evidence against it. Then how were they to guard themselves against the possibility of a dead body being found in Tulsi? They could not. Supposing water could be contaminated in the way mentioned, was the sanitary risk of such magnitude and importance that special measures should be taken to guard against it? The risk was infinitesimally small, as there was no instance on record of that contamination. But supposing there was any sanitary risk, was it of such a nature as to have a prior claim to the expenditure of a large sum of money over many other works of great importance? Those who were inclined to support the proposal that the whole reservoir should be covered in on sanitary grounds could not deny that the real issue was this—if a lakh and a half was to be spent on sanitary measures was this the best way of spending it? Looking at the matter so far as his ability went, there could be no doubt that at the present moment they were not justified in spending a lakh of rupees on the work. In the estimate before the Corporation a lakh and a half was mentioned, but the work could be done for a lakh. He had no wish to make this a burning question in any sense. He thoroughly believed, although some might not admit it, that the covering in of the whole reservoir was not a work of necessity. If it was a matter of great importance, sentimentally, to the community, or even to a large class of the community, they were bound to respect that sentiment (hear, hear) unless it was to some great degree prejudicial to other classes. In expressing his opinion he wished not to take any partisan view of the question, but to point out to the Corporation how the matter now stood. But he would pass on to another part of the question, namely, how money for this work was to be provided. He deprecated the proposal that Government should be asked to advance four lakhs of rupees for this work, but he was quite of Dr. Blaney's opinion, that the issue should be settled that day, and that the work, whatever it was, should be undertaken at once. (Hear, hear.) When he said four lakhs he did not mean that four lakhs should be asked for, because he was perfectly certain from what he had seen of other large works which demanded the most careful consideration, and for which it would be absolutely necessary to raise a loan, that the most economical procedure would be not to make two bites of a cherry, but to ascertain what was wanted, and do it at once. The Corporation had power to grant him any advance of funds at their disposal in order that the work might be proceeded with. In advocating the larger measure before the Corporation he was not proposing work which he had evolved out of his own brain, but was simply trying to point out to them the position in which their own acts placed them, so that, realizing that position, they might decide for themselves, and not from any unpardonable dictation of his, what was the proper course to pursue. When he wrote the letter to which he had previously referred he expressed himself very strongly in favour of a certain class of work, but he was not then informed that one of his predecessors had given what he might call a pledge that the reservoir should be covered. He was bound to state this to the Corporation, because it had modified his own opinions. Both Mr. Pedder and Mr. Ravenscroft supported the opinion represented by that pledge, but they did so without the experience before them which the Corporation had now gained of the undoubted purity of the water, and they did so under a wrong impression in regard to the Towers of Silence. These towers had, as an established fact, proved quite harmless to the city, and there was no cause of complaint against their position on the score of sanitation or other similar grounds.

Dr. Cook said he thought that, by an almost unanimous expression of opinion, the Town Council recommended to the Corporation that the Malabar Hill reservoir should be completely covered in. At the time when the subject was dismissed by the Council, he had advanced some reasons in favour of that view. He had done so after considerable thought on the question, and had given it his attention since then, with the result that time had strengthened his opinion. His was not, he hoped, a sentimental feeling, and though he knew that the feeling had been characterized—at any rate by one party who viewed the case in one light—as a mere sentimentality, he nevertheless was of opinion that it was necessary to cover in the whole reservoir. If he held any opinion at all on the subject, it was certainly based upon sanitary facts and principles. The Commissioner had told them that what was really wanted here was not sanitary theories, but sanitary facts, and asked whether there was any sanitary risk at all in not covering in the whole of the reservoir, stating it as his own opinion that in not putting a roof over it they ran no such sanitary risk as would justify the expenditure of the large sum of money needed for the purpose. There were perhaps many who were of opinion that it was not desirable to cover in the reservoir; indeed, one gentleman, a man of considerable practical experience and great general knowledge, characterized it as an unwarrantable expenditure of public funds. There was, therefore, sufficient reason for bringing before the Corporation facts which might enable it to arrive at the correct conclusion in the matter. It was well, said Dr. Cook, to have a reason for the faith that is in us, and that being so, the meeting would pardon him if he took up their time, only for a few minutes, fairly to put before them some facts. Dr. Cook referred to the case, which occurred in 1845, of a town where sewage water containing germs of organic disease found its way into a tank, which caused an outbreak of cholera among the people using the water. In eight days 400 deaths occurred, every one of which was clearly traced to that source. The water looked perfectly clear, and was pleasant to drink, having no bad taste, nor any apparent impurity, so far as the physical sense went. Since then cases had multiplied in Europe, which proved the truth of the remark that where germs of organic disease mixed with water, there followed, as a natural and necessary consequence, an outburst of disease. The other day he quoted an instance which had but recently occurred, and one in which there was no doubt whatever about the connection between the cause and the effect. The town of Over Darwen had just got its water from a distance at considerable expense, and some part of the track covered by the iron water-pipe lay through a field near a farm situated on a hill some distance from the town. Suddenly an outbreak of typhoid fever took place in the town, and there were 2,000 cases in rapid succession, causing about a hundred deaths. Inquiries were instituted, and an expert was sent down from the London Local Board of Health, and after careful examination, it was found that in the farm-had occurred a solitary instance of enteric fever, and a stream of water carried the contents of the open closet attached to the house away to the field, and the sewage, thus diluted, was spread over the adjoining meadows through which the iron pipe passed. It was impossible that this new iron pipe could have allowed any portion of the surrounding matter to have entered it, had the pipe been full and the water constantly running. But a very small quantity of sewage passed through a very minute opening in one of the pipes and was sent down and distributed over the town; and the results were what he had already stated. But it would, no doubt, be argued by some members of the Corporation that such a thing could not happen in Bombay, as the water was filtered most carefully through a large surface of filtering material. This was a fact on which rested the opposition to the measure in the minds of the European population of Bombay. But he wished to give them a few facts, as they wanted facts, about filtration. If it were true that filtration through the sand bed provided for the water would free it from any noxious element, then his argument would not have a leg to stand on. Dr. Lumsdaine had pointed out that it was desirable to cover the water already filtered because the germs of *algæ* passed through a filtering medium and reproduced themselves in the pure water. The germs of the *protococcus* which he mentioned were about, as was well known, by absolute measurement, some ten-thousandth part of an inch in diameter, and these passed quite readily through the interstices of the sandy bed. But the germs of disease were, he thought he might safely state, infinitely smaller than this. The visible ones varied in size from between the twenty-thousandth and thirty-thousandth part of an inch, but there were some much more minute. These were the spores which produced disease, and they were without doubt not to be reckoned by thirty thousands but hundred thousands. If this were the case, when the interstices between the sand were not more than one thousand or two thousand, spores like these would pass through the finest bed of sand that could be laid down. This was no theory, but a scientific fact, although they might look on it with a little incredulity. He hoped they would give him credit for stating what was within his own knowledge, when he said that these germs of disease could be no more intercepted in their passage through this bed of sand, than he could be intercepted in passing through an open door. Let him give a fact or two in proof of this. Lausen in Switzerland, a town situated on the side of a hill, was supplied with water that came out of the side of a mountain,—pure spring water. Enteric fever suddenly broke out there with great severity, and the whole population were more or less down with typhoid. Inquiry was made, and it was ascertained that just before the outbreak there had been a single case of typhoid fever on the hill above the town at a distance of a mile and a half. Near the homestead in which this case occurred passed a stream of water which received the typhoid excrement, and this stream—the case is rather stronger than the last—disappeared in the sandy soil of the hill, and percolated through more than one thousand feet of solid material and came out again at the village of Lausen, and it was this stream that was the source of the epidemic. There occurred at Ascot a few years ago an outbreak of typhoid fever which lasted four-and-a-half years. It was traced to the milk of a farm where many cattle were kept, and which supplied the greater part of the town with milk. This case was simple and clear enough. The water of a certain well had been mixed with the milk sent out, and it was this water that carried the disease. On strict enquiry being made by an officer of the local Board of Health, it was found that a mile from this spot on the top of a sandy hill occurred in a single house a case of typhoid fever. There was no running stream in this case, and no cesspool into which material had found its way. But filthy matter had been thrown out of a house on a sandy plain a mile and a half distant. It appears that a heavy rain came on and soaked through the sandy soil, and carried the dangerous matter from the hill into the well, which was by this means poisoned, and the people of Ascot suffered. If after hearing a few facts like this they still held that filtering water through two or three feet of sandy soil prevented risks they must indeed be fixed in a determination not to believe. Mr. Jacomb suggested that the work should not be carried out until they knew what would be the results. He (Mr. Jacomb) meant, no doubt, that if a fact was to be proved it should be proved on their own bodies. Tulsi would supply 150,000 people, and within this number came the residents of Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, comprising the larger portion of the higher class of Europeans in Bombay.

The Chairman.—There are the troops at Colaba.

Dr. Cook, continuing, said he was speaking for himself as well as for others, for he had no wish for experiments being tried upon his body.

Mr. Jacomb.—How about past experience?

Dr. Cook, continuing, said that if a particle so minute that it could not be seen dropped from the foot of a bird passing over the reservoir—he said nothing about arms and legs—a particle of the intestines of a patient suffering from enteric fever, or a part of the body of a patient who had died of cholera, which was always with them more or less, that particle, no matter how small it might be, if it fell into the water would be sufficient to poison the whole lake. This was a scientific fact which had been made known by scientific observers during the last 30 or 40 years. Mr. Jacomb would allow 150,000 people to drink this water by way of experiment. God forbid that such an experiment should ever be tried in this city.

Mr. Jacomb.—How about the Gowalia tank?

Dr. Cook said the experiment was one that would shock the feelings of the civilized world, but not bring disgrace on those who supported it. He would like to say just one word as regards the argument of having to cover in the whole of Vehar and Tulsi if the Malabar reservoir were covered. But this by no means followed. In his wanderings in India he had drunk water which had no doubt been contaminated to the extent of being sewaged. He remembered once drinking water in which a dead body had been lying for three months. He might drink of such water a thousand times without injury, but it was no proof that the water was harmless. There were instances in which the people of certain cities had drunk foul water for years with impunity. Buenos Ayres, a town of some 60,000 or 80,000 inhabitants, had, some eight years ago, the foulest water-supply of any city in the world. It was an old-fashioned city, the houses were built in squares, in the centre of which was a courtyard, with a well in it, and near the well there was generally a cesspool, so that under the circumstances there was little difference between the well and the cesspool. A single case of yellow fever came into the town from the north, and in a fortnight 40,000 people were down with it. The shops were closed, the newspapers were stopped, and the city was given up to rack and ruin. A few devils remained to plunder, but it was impossible to carry away the dead, and the Municipal Corporation stampeded. With this example before them he hoped they would not neglect their own case.

Mr. Jacomb.—What a terrible responsibility you must have incurred during the last six months, when you allowed us to run this terrible risk!

Dr. Cook said this was the time for the discussion of the matter; he could not have prevented the risk before, but he would do his best now to prevent it. It was his duty, as a medical officer, as a member of the Corporation, and as a scientific man, to give the facts which he had placed before them. He thought he had shown that he was not acting from a sentimental feeling, but from a feeling that an accident might at any time cause a terrible epidemic. He considered also that he had clearly proved that in such cases as those which he had mentioned no system of filtration would be of the slightest service. He might have said a good deal on the risk from impure matter being blown into the reservoir.

The chairman.—Then you ought to say it.

Dr. Cook said that he would just point out that germs were capable of being dried, and of maintaining their life for any length of time. The air would carry these germs to any distance, and here was anothersource of possible danger. For instance, a particle of specifically tainted matter might rest on the wall of a building near the tank. It might lie there for years perhaps, and then be liberated by a wiht of air. A northerly breeze sets in, and this germ, too small to be seen, might be carried in its dry form into the water, on reaching which it immediately expanded, revived in life and the full power and force of infection was restored. But if they were obstinate in accepting truth, if worse than that, they cared little about risking the lives of their friends and relatives, they might venture to throw aside the opinions given by eminent scientific men, and have their own way regardless of consequences.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar said that if the array of facts put forward by Dr. Cook were to be implicitly relied upon, whole villages in India should be swept away by the contamination of water. The water supply in Indian villages was derived from tanks often thrice the size of the Gowalia tank; they were never protected by any covering, and nobody looked after them; and yet they did not hear of people dying by hundreds from contamination. If spores of the *algæ* were so very minute as to enter the filter beds, would any covering, any roof prevent these spores from going in? All that they had to care for was, he thought, to see that the filtered water was well protected, and if they did so, they would be doing all that was necessary.

Mr. Gostling said it seemed to him that if Dr. Cook's arguments were to be taken for anything, they should all have been dead and buried many years ago. (Laughter and applause.) He thought that Dr. Cook's facts simply proved too much.

Dr. Cook.—That is a very old argument.

Mr. Gostling.—Your facts are very old too. He said that Dr. Cook's instances of villages whose water was liable to admit sewage matter being taken with epidemics were not quite applicable to this city. He (Mr. Gostling) had always understood that the Malabar Hill reservoir was to be on the highest point possible—that, in fact, it was placed 15 feet higher than the highest point,—for the sake of getting the highest possible pressure. If Dr. Cook had brought them facts taken from their wide experience and wide knowledge of things in India, nay, if he had brought them a single fact from Asia, his arguments might perhaps have proved effectual. But, as it was, all his fact, were derived from Europe except one from Buenos Ayres, a place, he believed, in South America. If Dr. Cook had brought any instance of an epidemic traceable to the uncovered Vehar or Tulsi lake, he (Mr. Gostling) repeated that he should have been more disposed to listen to his arguments. Speaking of Tulsi, he might say that the water of that lake in the beginning was very muddy and impure; so much so that once, when given to a horse, the animal refused to drink it. Then, with all deference to Dr. Cook's opinion as the first medical man in Bombay, he might say that his own opinion about the water being pure or impure was just as good as Dr. Cook's. (Laughter.) That gentleman had talked of spores, and *algæ*, and *protococcus*—he could hardly pronounce the word—(laughter)—and all such things. He did not know whether those things might, or might not, be harmful—he was not prepared to give a definite opinion—but he did say that, so far as all those things were stopped by the filters which were fixed to the Vehar or Tulsi reservoir, allowing but a very small quantity of impurity, if any, to pass through, they would not occasion the epidemic which was made so much of. They should then put themselves in the wrong box, if they were to spend money on things which they might very well do without, and thus comply with the old saying, "do not buy a thing which you don't want because it is cheap." Dr. Cook said that it was perfectly useless to have water filtered how.

Dr. Cook.—No.

Mr. Gostling.—That is the whole of your argument, Dr. Cook.

Dr. Cook said that filters were good in their way, but that no amount of filtration would separate the germs of disease.

Mr. Gostling.—Certainly, and to carry that argument fairly to its logical conclusion amounted to saying that it is a perfect delusion to filter the water. In this connection, Mr. Gostling said that their Tulsi supply could be largely improved and increased, at a not very considerable expense. They had within a reasonable distance from Tulsi another valley, Uar valley, from which it was possible at a very small expense to add 50 per cent. to their Tulsi supply. That was to be done by excavating a tunnel through the hill dividing the two valleys, and thus letting water into the Tulsi lake. The scheme which he suggested was preferable to what he honestly believed to be a waste of the public funds (No, no.) They should attempt what was possible, and he was sure his scheme was possible as well as profitable, and could be carried out by an outlay of a very few lakhs—he could not at the moment say exactly how many. This was what, as custodians of the health of the city, they should do.

Dr. Cook.—All this, I believe, is not within the question.

Mr. Gostling replied that it was within the question before the meeting. They were gradually getting much purer and much more wholesome water from Tulsi. Let them wait for a few months; it would be better if the matter were postponed for a short time to allow the Municipal Commissioner an opportunity of considering it in relation to other similar works. Mr. Gostling accordingly proposed that the subject be postponed for two months from this day, to enable the Municipal Commissioner to go into the question of the Tulsi water-supply, and especially to furnish the Corporation with an estimate of the cost of leading water from the Uar valley to the Tulsi lake.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee.—Is it competent to you to go into the question of the Tulsi lake? It is not the question before the Corporation, and therefore you cannot propose your amendment.

The chairman ruled that Mr. Gostling was in order.

Mr. Joomabhoy Lalljee then seconded Dr. Gostling proposition.

Dr. Pinkerton said isolated cases of enteric fever had occurred where no sewer had existed, and it was open to question whether it always arose from sewage water. In other words, it was not demonstrated in the same way as any problem in Euclid was demonstrated. Morever, it was well known to any one who had travelled much in India, as most Europeans had done, that nearly all the water stores of India were uncovered, and although typhoid fever was common in Bombay, and other cities where human beings are densely congregated, it was wellk nown that this disease did not prevail among the village communities of India. Then with regard to cholera, the most eminent man of the day in all matters relating to the disease—Dr. Cunningham—affirmed positively that the disease was not communicated by water. Again, going back to enteric fever, Glasgow had perhaps given more occasion for a perfect search into the cause of the fever than any other place; but in that city there had never been a single instance attributable to foul water. Although the illustrations Dr. Cook had given them were given impartially and were almost unanswerable in themselves, he thought that none of them applied with any great force to the Malabar Hill reservoir. The reservoir was situated on the highest point, and if the surroundings were carefully guarded, as they ought to be, it was very unlikely that impure water would find its way into the tank. If then there was no direct evidence of enteric fever or cholera having been occasioned by filthy water, he (Dr. Pinkerton) thought it would be straining a good deal to say that it was necessary to cover the whole reservoir. He thought that it would be amply sufficient if they covered the filtered water, and his opinion in that matter was more of a point of respect to the susceptibilities of the people than from any fear that even that water was likely to be so impure as to induce cholera or enteric fever. If Dr. Cook, he said, had given instances in connection with his personal experience, he would have respected them very much more than the collection of illustrations which he had gathered from European literature on the subject. The speaker entirely agreed with what fell from the Municipal Commissioner, that, however strong a theory might be, it ought not to induce them to incur a large expenditure, unless it was backed up by some practical instances, some knowledge that was capable of demonstration. Seeing that the sum proposed to be spent on a covering could better be applied to other works of real importance, he thought they ought to exercise a wise discretion in confining themselves to what was absolutely required, rather than go into a fanciful and extravagant expenditure, merely because it was supported by a literature which was not satisfactory.

Dr. Cook, in reference to some remarks of Dr. Pinkerton, gave the instance of a party of men from the Yerrowda jail being struck down by fever, as they drank the water of the river which carried down the clothes of an unfortunate man who had died of fever.

The chairman then put Mr. Jacomb's amendment to the meeting, which was lost. He then put the original proposition which was carried by a majority of one, 13 being for, and 12 against it.

The Corporation then adjourned.

THE ALLEGED NUISANCE OF A WOOL-CLEANING FACTORY.

YESTERDAY at the Fort Police Court the following decision was delivered by Mr. C. P. Cooper in the case The Municipal Commissioner *versus* Messrs. Nowrojee Nusserwanjee and Company, proprietors of a wool-cleaning factory situated on the Lower Duncan-road, in which the defendants stood charged with carrying on the business of a wool-cleaning factory without a license from the Municipal Commissioner under section 225 of the Municipal Act:—

"The question for decision in this case is, whether No. 56, Lower Duncan-road, as used by the defendants, for wool-cleaning by steam machinery, is a place for a purpose which is calculated to be dangerous to life, or health, or property, within the

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meaning of section 225 of the Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878. That section is the first under the heading 'Regulation of certain Trades.' The first part of the section refers to what may be considered as offensive trades. So much of the section as applies to dangerous trades is as follows:—'Gunpowder manufactory, manufactory of fireworks, place of storing explosive or combustible materials, or of any place which is used for any purposes which are calculated to be dangerous to life, health, or property.' Most of the wool-cleaning factories and wool warehouses are congregated within the locality of the Lower Duncan-road. From the evidence it appears that dust, fluff, and wool fibre escape more or less from the doors and windows of wool-cleaning factories, whether carried on by steam or hand, unless very careful precautions are taken to prevent it by putting up chicks, blinds, &c., and closing doors, &c., when at work; and by those precautions the escape of the dust and fluff can be mitigated to a great extent. Dr. Weir, the Health Officer of the Municipality, in his evidence, stated that he considered the wool-cleaning trade calculated to be dangerous to health, because he thought inhaling the wool and dust conducive to lung disease; that from the unrestricted trade there was risk of communicable diseases; that wool might be the cause of transmitting the germs of disease; that the escape of wool fluff and wool fibre from factories was, in his opinion, calculated to be injurious to the health of those living in the locality in two ways,—as a medium of carrying diseases and by the air impurity caused by it, that is, as irritant dust; that appliances would be made to prevent the dust and fluff getting out of the factories, and the nuisance be mitigated, but the factory would still, in his opinion, be dangerous to health. Two wool-cleaning factories using steam machinery have, after adopting certain appliances, been prevented by the Health Officer from carrying on their trade,—one in Tank-street, and the other in Chimnia Butcher-street. There is no direct evidence before me to prove that any one has suffered in any way in health from the trade of wool-cleaning as carried on in this city. The question for decision is not whether it is desirable or not that wool-cleaning factories should be, or should not be, under the control of the Health Officer, but whether on the evidence given in this case they come within the meaning of the words of the section and are calculated to be dangerous to life, or health, or property. I think the Legislature by the words 'calculated to be dangerous,' following as they do the preceding more specific words, intended that such places should be used for a purpose calculated to be immediately dangerous to life, or health, or property, *ejusdem generis*, of the same nature, as the specific purposes mentioned, viz., gunpowder manufactory, manufactory of fireworks, place of storing explosive or combustible materials, and not any place that might be used for a purpose from which any thing might escape that might be the means of carrying the germs of disease, the means of conveying danger such as, in Dr. Weir's opinion, fluff and wool fibre might be. Nor can I consider that the Legislature could ever have intended that irritant dust could be brought within the meaning of those words. It therefore becomes unnecessary for the defendants to obtain a license under the provisions of the Act."

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 4th instant.

DREDGING IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

Read letter from the Resident Engineer, dated 28th September, reporting that the berths on the south and west wharfs have been cleared, that the quantity of silt raised and time occupied has exceeded the estimate, and that this has been owing to the dredger only having the berths to work at so long as they were vacant. He states that the Dock Master considers it would be an advantage if some silt were removed from the centre of the Dock; that the work would take another week or so; and that the cost would be increased from Rs. 3,600 to Rs. 6,000. Read minutes of members of Dock Committee approving of the work being done. The chairman reported that the work is being proceeded with. Resolution.—The action taken is approved.

PROPOSED B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TERMINUS AT MODY BAY.

Read Government Resolution No. 2,106, dated 22nd August, intimating the area of land on Mody Bay Imperial Estate required for a goods terminus for the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and asking the Trustees to consider what compensation they should claim for their rights over the land until June, 1883. Read report by the Traffic Manager, dated 8th September, estimating the loss to the Trust, after allowing for such traffic as is likely to be diverted to unoccupied Trust land at Rs. 8,971, and that there will be further loss of rent to the extent of Rs. 3,000 per annum if the hay traffic be diverted to Frere Reclamation. Read Government Resolution, No. 2408, dated 26th September, asking the Trustees to vacate the land at Mody Bay Imperial Estate between Carnac Bridge and Fort George as soon as possible, and referring for consideration a proposal that the Trustees should take part of the Gun Carriage premises in exchange. Read report by the Traffic Manager, dated 28th September, stating that the Gun Carriage Reclamation would be of no use to the Trustees. Read minute by chairman dated 28th September, concurred in by the other members of the Land Committee, recommending that Government be informed that the Trustees do not wish to acquire any further right than they now possess in the Gun Carriage premises; and that the Trustees will be prepared to accept the following terms for the land to be given up on Mody Bay Imperial Estate:—1. Government to pay the Trustees from the time when the land is taken up to June, 1883, at the rate of Rs. 748 a month, a deduction being made from this sum for any rent which the Trustees may receive from lease-holders during the currency of the notice which they have to receive under their agreements. 2. Government to pay the compensation to lease-holders for their buildings. 3. Government to pay to the Trustees from the time the land is taken up until June, 1883, at the rate of Rs. 3,000 a year as compensation for the loss which will result from the removal of the hay bazaar. Read letter from the Consulting Engineer for Railways, dated 30th September, intimating that he understands that the Trustees do not care to take up any part of the Gun Carriage premises, and enquiring whether the Trustees have any objection to these premises being occupied by Government for Telegraph stores to be removed from Mody Bay, Government paying to the Trust a nominal rent of Rs. 100 per acre per annum. Resolution.—A reply should be sent to Government in terms of the chairman's minute, dated 28th September. The necessary notice to vacate should be given to the occupiers of land on the portion of Mody Bay Imperial Estate to be given up for the B. B. and C. I. Railway terminus. The Consulting Engineer should be informed, in reply to his letter of 30th September, that the Trustees are prepared to accept Rs. 100 an acre per annum for any portion of the Gun Carriage Reclamation that may be taken up for the Telegraph store-yard so long as Government adhere to the offer contained in Government Resolution No. 2675 of 20th October, 1879, to make over the Trustees any spare land at Wari Bunder at a similar rent, viz., Rs. 100 an acre per annum

WATER FOR THE SHIPPING.

Read letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 24th September, on the subject of the outstanding bills due for water at Prince's Dock. He offers to accept a payment for the 3rd quarter of 1880 based on the average consumption in the 2nd and 4th quarter, *plus* half the cost of the difference attributable to wastage, the amount thus charged for wastage being Rs. 2,107-10-5. Read letter from the Resident Engineer, dated 30th September, giving reasons why no charge should be made for wastage. Resolution.—Payment should at once be made for

1st quarter .... Rs. 990-12
2nd ,, ... ,, 1,362-0
4th ,, ... ,, 2,063-4
Average of 2nd and 4th, on account of 3rd quarter .... ,, 1,712-10
6,128-10

leaving any further payment for the third quarter to be considered after examination and testing of the meter. A suggestion should be made to the Municipal Commissioner to nominate some one on the part of the Municipality to examine and test the meter in communication with the Resident Engineer, who has the means of doing this in, it is believed, a more satisfactory manner than that used by the Municipality.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Pilotage statement from 20th Sept. to 2nd October:—
24 vessels piloted into harbour.
25 ,, ,, out of ,,
22 ,, transported.
22 ,, attended to.

Statement of vessels using Prince's Dock from 20th Sept. to 1st October:—
9 Square rigged vessels entered.
14 ,, ,, left.
11 ,, ,, remaining in dock.

BENGAL.

CALCUTTA WATER-SUPPLY.—During the quarter ending 25th June, 1881, we note that the registered pressure of the Wellington-square supply of water was about fifty feet. This somewhat surprises us, as we are not aware that water is ever supplied on third storeys, which it ought to be with a 50ft. pressure. We observe that most houses have the water appliances fitted in their top flats, but we are not aware that tenants benefit by a supply for which they pay. We think we are not asking too much if we insist on having every house and street supplied with water, and that supply available to a height of 50 feet, before we pretend to supply water to our neighbours.—*Statesman.*

CALCUTTA GAS.—From the monthly gas reports we find that the average is equal to 16·21 standard candles, with an argand burner "Sagg's D" consuming five cubic feet per hour. This is considerably over the contract strength, which is only 14 candles. We cannot therefore find fault with the company which thus betters its contract; but we think a higher standard might be insisted on. The price of our gas is five rupees or ten shillings per 1,000 cubic feet, with an average of 16 candle strength. Glasgow sells its gas at 3s. 8d. per 1,000 cubic feet, and gives an average illuminating power of 27 candles. It is, we believe, short-sighted policy on the part of the company to sell at so high a price, a price which makes gas a much more expensive light than kerosine-oil.—*Statesman.*

A NEW HOSPITAL.—The new hospital for women and children in the vicinity of the Medical College Hospital is fast approaching completion, and we learn that it is proposed to raise a fund by public subscription for the purpose of fitting it up in a very handsome manner. The idea is not so much to make it a grand-looking building, as to introduce certain luxuries into it—luxuries which we could not perhaps expect the Government to expend money on. The Government will, it is said, provide all necessary articles and appliances, while this voluntary fund will be spent on paving the whole place with marble, and on hanging pictures on all the walls. It is also proposed to cultivate a few flowers on the roof, and generally fit up the roof as a promenade for convalescents. A play-room is to be fitted up for the children, and everything done which kindness can suggest. We can scarcely think of a more worthy object, and trust that the moneyed men among us will not allow the scheme to fall through. A very good beginning has been made, and when the work is finished, a step will have been taken in the direction of making our hospitals look less like charnel-houses. A pleasant room and cheerful surroundings are great helps to recovery, and it has hitherto been too much the custom to make our hospitals more like jails than homes for the recovery of the sick.—*Statesman.*

MADRAS.

THE ORIENTAL TELEPHONE COMPANY.—We have been requested to state that the Oriental Telephone Company (of which Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. are the Agents in Madras) has now procured from the Supreme Government its licence to establish Exchanges throughout the principal cities and towns in India, and that arrangements will shortly be made for the establishment of a Central Exchange in Madras.—*Athenæum.*

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

TRANSPORT OFFICER AT ALLAHABAD.—Lieutenant P. Churchward, Royal North Lancashire Regiment (late 81st), has been appointed transport officer at this station for the ensuing trooping season.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES GOVERNMENT.—His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh will leave Naini Tal on the 24th October, and the Secretariat office will close there on Saturday, the 22nd idem, and be transferred to Lucknow.

EXPULSION OF DELEGATES FROM THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

ON September 15th, in anticipation of the exciting matter upon which the Congress was engaged at the hour of adjournment, the hall was well filled when the minutes were read. The position of affairs was this—on Tuesday the Congress resolved with demonstrative unanimity that no person was eligible as a delegate whose expenses were paid by private individuals or associations other than *bona fide* trades unions or trades councils. The Standing Orders Committee were deputed to inquire into alleged defective qualifications, and reported that five delegates, whose names were given, were not eligible under the terms of Tuesday's resolution. It was then proposed to exclude the suspected five, and one of the delegates, Mr. Peters, representing a lodge of the Bristol Trade and Provident Society was selected as the first to be dealt with. The substantive motion was "That Mr. Peters is eligible to sit at this meeting." An amendment was proposed late on Wednesday afternoon to the effect that, having regard to the motion of Tuesday, and seeing that on the self-admission of Mr. Peters, his expenses were not paid by his society, that delegate ought not to sit in Congress. The sitting terminated before a settlement was reached. On the resumption of the debate that morning, a futile attempt having previously been made to insert the names of the five delegates on the minutes, a second amendment was submitted with the view, as the author said, of throwing oil on the troubled waters; which, while asserting the general principle laid down, was not to apply to the present Congress. A cry of disapproval rose from all parts of the Congress, and the President ruled that the previous amendment must be first disposed of. In a very temperate and able speech, Mr. Burnett, of the Amalgamated Engineers, placed the question, from the *bona fide* Trades Unionists' point of view, before the Congress. It was, he said, notorious that a conference had been held in London, paid for by the so-called Fair Trade Association; that delegates came up from the country improperly pretending to represent trade societies, and that these delegates had their railway fares and fifteen shillings a day paid to them, besides a luncheon at the Westminster Palace Hotel. If, Mr. Burnett continued, any man chose to sell himself to the "Fair Trade" Association for what was virtually a free trip to London, that man, best knowing his own value, had a right to do so, but he had no right to sell his brother Trades Unionists by falsely professing to represent their opinions. As for Free Trade, Reciprocity, or Protection, the question would be discussed in the Congress when they were deemed of sufficient importance. The question for the Congress was whether sham delegates should sit there, when there was a reasonable suspicion that they were paid by bogus trade associations; whether, in short, the Congress was to remain a *bona fide* representative of the Trades Unions, or a representative of crochet-mongers who appeared with insufficient credentials. Under the circumstances there should be no dallying. The evil should be grappled with and strangled at once.

The delegates in question now had their opportunity. Some of them boldly admitted they were active members of the Fair Trade League. The Congress heard them patiently, but the explanations were not clear, nor the justifications to the point. No one volunteered to deny the statement of a gentleman on the platform that an organised endeavour had been made to back the Trades Union Congress with so-called Fair Traders, with the express object of promulgating their views, and that the expenses of pretended delegates had been distinctly paid by the Fair Trade Association. Any attempt to introduce the question of Protection or Free Trade was met with prompt opposition and derision. By-and-bye the Congress became impatient, and demands were heard to put an end to the affair and come to the vote. It was thereupon decided, by 89 votes against 36, that Mr. Peters should not retain his seat at the Congress, and at the request of the president that delegate, after a little hesitation, withdrew. A Bristol delegate, named Moore, who was reported to be ignorant even of the name of the society he represented, withdrew in the same manner, except that in his case the business was settled by a show of hands. There was a good deal of discussion, however, over Mr. Maddocks, who was disqualified because he had paid his own expenses, and was held therefore not to represent the Birmingham Trades Council he essayed to represent. (Mr. Maddocks was one of the leaders of the late Conference at the Westminster Palace Hotel.) On the plea that he was a long-established and loyal trades unionist, a motion in his favour was proposed. After a stormy interval, a division was taken, the numbers being 80 for and 27 against the retirement of Mr. Maddocks, who had, however, already left the room. Mr. Harlow, another Birmingham delegate, who said he was a genuine Trades Council representative, and had no connection with any-other association, was the next subject to be operated upon. It was, however, stated that he had been engaged and expressly sent to read a paper to the Congress upon the topic which had been so objected to and scorned during the Congress. An eloquent appeal was made to the delegates by Mr. Broadhurst, M. P., not to allow themselves to be made the laughing-stock and tool of others. He exhorted them to go through and complete the painful work they had in hand, so as to secure purity of representation, and prevent an accumulation of evil in future years; and rejoiced that the Congress was so triumphantly refuting the misrepresentation industriously circulated to the effect that the Trades Union body was in favour of certain doctrines to which no further reference need be made. Mr. Harlow's retirement was decided upon by a majority of 59, and that gentleman, unlike his predecessors, who had kept silence, entered into a parting speech which the interruption of the meeting brought to an untimely end. The fourth enforced retirement was that of Mr. Lind, representing till that moment an association described as of an undoubtedly bogus character, and under the patronage of Captain Bedford Pim. A Glasgow delegate had been in a retaliatory spirit named as unqualified, but it was found that his credentials were quite accurate. Inquiries were next made for Mr. Tyndall, who had somehow previously evaded the examination of the Standing Orders' Committee, and who was said to have come from distant Dundee, representing a humble society of 15 persons. Mr. Tyndall now answered to the call, and, as he failed to satisfy the Congress, it was proposed to deal with him summarily, the direct accusation having been made by a delegate that a Sugar Bounty Association had paid his expenses from Dundee. It was sought by his friends to secure a postponement of the decision, but the Congress was determined, and Mr. Tyndall was soon made Ejected Delegate No. 5. This business engrossed the entire sitting.

GREAT FOREST FIRES IN THE UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.

REPORTS from Michigan show that the destruction of the fires there has been appalling. It is estimated that from two to five hundred persons were burnt to death, and five thousand made homeless and destitute. The section where the fires occurred was recently covered with forests, and was occupied by nearly 50,000 people, mostly new settlers, nearly all poor or of limited means. There had been no rain for two months. The fires broke out on Monday, accompanied by a hurricane. This swept on the sheet of flame, which spared nothing. More than 200 persons are known to have been consumed, many of them by the roadside or in the fields, while trying to escape. Twenty or more townships are nearly totally destroyed. Scarcely a house, barn, or supplies of any kind are left. The people are utterly destitute. An appeal which is published for aid says "In twenty towns in Sanilac and Huron counties we find that over 200 persons have been destroyed, including entire families. We have a list already of more than 1,500 families burned out, in most cases losing houses, barns, horses, cattle, grain, hay, everything. They are without food, shelter, clothing, almost without hope. They huddle together in crowds or wander half naked alone till help comes." Supplies of food and clothing are being forwarded rapidly, and the whole country is asked to contribute. Yesterday the weather was cooler, and there was considerable rain, which checked the fires somewhat.—*Daily News' Correspondent.*

THE SITUATION IN NORTH AFRICA.

PARIS, Sept. 15.

IT is calculated that the work of pacifying North Africa cannot be got through with less than 100,000 men. General Farre is very busy preparing a general plan of campaign and the mobilisation of the requisite troops. He is again exhorted by most of the newspapers to show energy. The accounts published of the situation in Algeria are conflicting, and many of the leading articles upon North Africa are contradictory. The mishap which befel, on the 13th, the Sabatier column outside Tunis and the menaces addressed to the two officers of Correared's regiment at the gates of Tunis give occasion to the forward party here to call for annexation. The officers in question wanted, having received orders to join the detachment, to traverse the city at the gate where they knocked. They were told that the Governor had the keys, and that he could not be disturbed. They menaced the warder, who got angry and called on the Tunisian soldiery to aid him to slaughter the infidels. Had they not jumped from their carriage and beaten a retreat they would have been killed. They had to protect themselves with their revolvers from an infuriated populace in the streets. General Sabatier is moving towards the mountain springs which supply Tunis with water. The aqueduct has been cut near them, and the city is threatened with dearth. Its inhabitants are enjoined by the French Consul to economise the water. The Arabs occupy strategical points near Mohamedia. *Le Soir* gives the news of a sharp encounter between them and General Sabatier. The reported loss of the enemy, who was 7,000 strong, is 2,000; while that of the French would be inconsiderable if they had not lost two cannons.

The *République Française* approves of General Farre's activity, though not admitting the reported danger of the North African situation. Flying columns both in Tunis and Algeria have done much to crush the revolt. The Alfa works are again in full activity under the protection of troops. *La République Française* thanks that order will soon be restored, and that when the revolt is crushed in Tunis a gendarmerie force will be able to keep down the malcontents. The forward Press attacks M. St. Hilaire for having had the honesty to indemnify the Spaniards for their losses at Oran. *Le Soir* blames General Sabatier for having exposed his little corps to a probable attack of 7,000 Arabs. General Logerot had previously expressed an opinion that 10,000 French soldiers with a battery of artillery would not be too much to fight the Arabs. Why did he then send General Sabatier with 1,000 men?—*Daily News.*

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

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BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits at rates to be obtained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay. April 1, 1881.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE:—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
,, SCOTLAND, | ,, PARIS.
and also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.

If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.

CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

On terms which may be ascertained on application at the Bank.

All letters should be addressed, and hoondies made payable, to the AGENT, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. W. JONES,
Agent.

Bombay, 8th December, 1880.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well-known Hotels, begs to inform the public that the above Hotels are now OPENED to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels, well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Gymkhana and in a breezy locality under the shed of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool.

LANOWLEE HOTEL,

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL
FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.

ARDASEER MERWANJEE Proprietor.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

REVISED QUOTATIONS
FOR
MESSRS. READ BROS.
DOGS HEAD BEER and STOUT.
Prices—Rs. 5-8 per doz. qts. } net
,, ,, 3-12 ,, pts. } cash.

Fresh Consignment received by every mail.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE GAME BIRDS OF INDIA.
(In 3 Vols., Royal 8vo., 144 beautiful colored plates, 980 pp. letter press.)

INTENDING PURCHASERS should remit Rs. 64-8 (giving their names and full addresses VERY clearly written) to the AGENT of the ORIENTAL BANK, Calcutta, "for credit to the GAME BIRD FUND." The work will then be promptly forwarded to them, post paid.

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SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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All descriptions of Goods are supplied a Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Musjid

NUBIAN BLACKING	the most economical one application lasts a week.
NUBIAN BLACKING	especially recommended for military men.
NUBIAN BLACKING	is a liquid preparation which does not rub off or soil ladies' skirts.
NUBIAN BLACKING	is perfectly waterproof, and will retain its lustre in all weathers.
NUBIAN BLACKING	preserves the leather, and is entirely free from acid.
NUBIAN BLACKING	is easily applied with a sponge attached to the cork.
NUBIAN BLACKING	gives a brilliant elastic polish, and will not crack, and can be used on the most delicate shoes.
NUBIAN BLACKING	polishes instantly, without brushing.
NUBIAN BLACKING	is suitble for ladies, gentlemen's, and children's boots and shoes of every description; for patents superior to varnish; also bags, purses, and military accoutrements, &c.

SOLD BY ALL DEELARS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

NOTICES.

PORTABLE ENGINES
BY MESSRS. CLAYTON & SHUTTLEWORTH.
12 H. P., Single Cylinder, Rs. 4,110 nett.
10 ,, ,, ,, ,, 3,520 ,,
8 ,, ,, ,, ,, 3,040 ,,
6 ,, ,, ,, ,, 2,590 ,,

N.B.—Double Cylinder Engines of 8, 10 and 12 H. P. Rs. 365 extra.

BURN & COMPANY,
Howrah Iron Works Howrah.

JOSEPH LAUTER, V. S.,
MEMBER OF THE ROYAL BAVARIAN CENTRAL VETERINARY COLLEGE, MUNICH,

MAY be consulted daily between 6 and 10 a. m. at his Stables, No. 87, Upper Duncan Road, Byculla, and between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m., at 30, Elphinstone Circle, E.

EXCELLENT REFERENCES.
Outstation communications promptly attended to.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM-TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, it is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

JUST PUBLISHED.
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INDIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.
CONTENTS.
List of Indian Gold Mining Companies.
Alphabetical List of Directors.
List of Mining Engineers.
Rules for Gold Mining Leases in Madras.
Rules for Mining Leases in Mysore.
Cash, 1 Rupee; postage, 1 Anna extra.
HIGGINBOTHAM & CO., MADRAS.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder		in kegs of 25 lbs.	Rs. 9-0 per keg.
Do.	F	do.	,, 12-0 do.
Do.	FF	do.	,, 12-8 do.
Do.	FFF	do.	,, 13-0 do.
½ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	,, 10-8 per doz lb.
Do.	FF	do.	,, 11-0 do.
Do.	FFF	do.	,, 12-0 do.
1 lb. tins	F	do.	,, 9-8 do.
Do.	FF	do.	,, 10-0 do.
Do.	FFF	do.	,, 11-0 do.
Do.	A W/1 American	do.	,, 18-0 do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	,, 24-0 do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	,, 45-0 per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street, May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

H. J. MEYERS AND CO.'S
CELEBRATED INDIAN TEAS
Procurable from
SORABJEE CURSETJEE JEWELLER,
Sole Agent in
BOMBAY,
65, Breach Candy Road.

Send for a price-list.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY, the 22nd, 24th, and 25th October, for the DEWALI HOLIDAYS:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. D. DAWSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
H. W. JONES, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
THOS. FORREST, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
F. COCHINARD, Acting Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
J. HUTTON, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.
Bombay, 24th September, 1881.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Aden up to 11 a.m., and by the Executive Commissariat Officer, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. in October next, on the dates fixed against each for contracts for the following supplies to the Commissariat Department at Aden for the year 1882, except for Potatoes, which will be for the year 1882-83.

COUNTRY MEDICINES (GHEE, &c.) under Schedule No. 25	On 17th October, 1881.
SUGAR under Schedule No. 26.. SUGAR under Schedule No. 26 A POTATOES and VEGETABLES under schedule No. 27..	On 19th October, 1881.
TEA, &c., under Schedule No. 28 PURCHASE OF CATTLE and SHEEP OFFALS, &c., under Schedule No. 29..	On 26th October, 1881.
FOR PERIM.	
MUTTON, PROVISIONS and MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES under Schedule No. 1	On 17th October, 1881.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary Cash Deposit and a duplicate copy of the Schedule duly filled in.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above offices.

A PHELPS, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 27th September, 1881.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at 1 p. m. in October next, at the Executive Commissariat Offices noted below, and on the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified for 1882-83:—

Bombay. Poona. Kurrachee. Hydrabad.	CARRIAGE for the conveyance of Funeral parties, &c., and COFFINS under Schedule No. 3.	On 17th October 1881.
Bombay. Poona. Ahmednagar. Belgaum. Ahmedabad. Deesa. Mhow. Neemuch. Nusseerabad. Kurrachee. Hyderabad.	WOODEN ARTICLES, COPPER, IRON and TINWARE and CROCKERY and CHINAWARE under Schedule No. 4.	On 17th October 1881.
	LEATHER, BAMBOO and RATTAN ARTICLES and EARTHENWARE under Schedule No. 5.	Do.
	CATTLE EQUIPMENTS, HORSE LINE GEAR, and COMMISSARIAT DEAD-STOCK under Schedule No. 8.	On 19th October 1881.
Bombay. Poona. Kurrachee.	FISH SALTED, &c., under Schedule No. 6.	Do.
Belgaum. Ahmedabad. Deesa. Mhow. Neemuch. Nusseerabad. Kurrachee. Hyderabad. Malegaon.	HIRED CAMELS and BULLOCKS under Schedule No. 7.	Do.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary Cash Deposit and a duplicate copy of the Schedule duly filled in.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above offices.

E. OSTREHAN, LIEUT.-COL.,
For Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 28th Sept. 1881.

ANSONIA CLOCK COMPANY,
NEW YORK,
Manufacture 3,000 clocks per day, of every description and at prices that
CHALLENGE THE WORLD.
SELLING AGENTS WANTED.
MANAGING AGENT FOR INDIA,
H. BALLANTINE.
3, HORNBY ROW,
BOMBAY.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES
are the standard for weighing in all leading communities. Made in
VERMONT, AMERICA,
Their use is universal, their approval unqualified.
For delicate adjustment and durable workmanship they are unsurpassed.
HAND POWER AND WIND-MILL PUMPS and Agricultural Implements.
H. BALLANTINE, AGENT.
3, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.
HOURS OF BUSINESS FOR GOODS TRAFFIC IN BOMBAY.

ON and after THURSDAY, the thirteenth of October instant, the hours of business at the Goods premises of this Railway at Waree Bunder, Boree Bunder, Byculla, and Colaba (when the latter is open), will be the following, namely:—

First.—GOODS FOR DESPATCH will be received from eight in the morning until five in the afternoon (local time), at which latter hour the gates will be closed.

Second.—GOODS FOR DELIVERY.—The delivery of Inwards received goods will commence at seven in the morning and continue until five in the afternoon (local time), when the gates will be closed against the further admission of carts; but the loading of such carts as may then be actually within the station premises may be completed.

FREE DAYS.—WHARFAGE, &c.—Perishable goods only will be delivered between the hours of seven and eleven in the morning on Sundays and on Good Friday and Christmas Day in each year.

Wharfage and Demurrage will not be charged for those days; and on the day on which the Taboots are carried through the streets of Bombay during the Mohurrum Festival in each year, no Wharfage or Demurrage will be charged.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the first of October, 1881.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond), at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co.; ROGERS & Co.; BOLTON & Co., Bombay and all respectable Firms in India.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE
(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE,)
BOTTLED BY
MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,
May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA	KURRACHEE	LUCKNOW	BENARES
BOMBAY	POONAH	CAWNPORE	LAHORE
MADRAS	AGRA	DELHI	DARJEELING

and SIMLA,
And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.,	Calcutta.
G. F KELLNER & Co.,	Calcutta and Branches.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,	Bombay and Poonah.
E. GILLON & Co.,	Lahore.
MURRAY & Co.,	Lucknow and Meerut.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO.,
PERFUMERS,
FINE SOAP MAKERS, AND FANCY BRUSH MANUFACTURERS,
TO H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS AND H. R. H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

Recommend the use of their following Specialities, which may be obtained of all respectable Chemists and Dealers in Perfumery:—

FINEST TRIPLE EXTRACTS AND BOUQUETS.
Jasmin, White Rose, Heliotrope, Millefleur, Honey-suckle, New Mown Hay, A-1 Bouquet, Jockey Club, &c.
No. 15, Re. 1-8; | No. 18, Rs. 2-8;
No. 17, Rs. 2-0; | No. 19, Rs. 3-0;
Essence of Roses, equal to Persian Attar. No. 67, Rs. 2-8.

TOILET WATERS AND VINEGARS.

Eau de Cologne	No. 102,	Re.	1
Treble Distilled Lavender Water	,, 125,	,,	2
Florida Water	,, 110½,	,,	1
Violet Vinegar	,, 160,	,,	1

PREPARATIONS FOR THE HAIR.
La Noblesse Pomade,
For promoting the Growth of the Hair.
No. 253, Rs. 2-8.
Agua Amarella
Absolutely restores Gray Hair to its original colour.
No. 336, Rs. 2.
Instantaneous Hair Dye, No. 327. Rs. 2.

PREPARATION FOR THE COMPLEXION.
Violet and Millefleur, Toilet and Nursery Powder is remarkable for purity and delightful fragrance,
No. 374, 8as.; No. 375, 12as.; No. 377, Re. 1.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE TEETH.
Cherry Tooth Paste,
Cleanses and preserves the Teeth, and imparts an agreeable fragrance to the Breath. No. 414, Re. 1.

FINE TOILET SOAPS.
REAL OLD BROWN WINDSOR,
No. 500, in packets of 3 squares, Re. 1;
No. 501, in packets of 6 squares, Rs. 2.

LA NOBLESSE SOAP, LETTUCE SOAP.
Each Tablet in wrapper, Re. 1.

THE PATENT TRICHOSARON HAIR BRUSH,
Surpasses all others for Efficiency, Durability and Elegance,
P. 22, for Ladies' use, Rs. 3; H. H. 25, for Gentlemen's use, Rs. 5.
Tooth and Nail Brushes of the best material and workmanship; the bristles warranted not to come out.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO., 93, Upper Thames Street, London.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
JEWELLERS,
GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS,
OPTICIANS,
AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S
FIELD-GLASSES, PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.
AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER'S
CELEBRATED SQUARE PIANOS.

2, RAMPART ROW, 1, EAST STREET,
BOMBAY. POONA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—REDUCTION IN PRICE.
ZOEDONE FOR INDIA,
A DELICIOUS SPARKLING BEVERAGE
FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE
Is Exhilarating, yet Non-alcoholic.
May be taken continuously as a Substitute for Alcoholic Liquors with the most beneficial results.
Will keep good after being opened, and retains its Sparkling Qualities to the last.
May be drunk by persons of every age, and at all times.

Dr. G. S. Ranking, Surgeon, Indian Medical Department, writes of it thus:—"I am of opinion that in 'Zoedone' is to be found a complete solution of the problem which has long exercised the minds of the medical profession in India, viz., the discovery of a beverage which shall assuage thirst, restore nervous waste, and, while being palatable, be also non-alcoholic. It is my firm conviction that if 'Zoedone' be introduced into India it will meet all the requirements of those who wish to restore their nervous systems without impairing their livers."

From Dr. Lucas, Bombay Medical Department, Author of "The Elements of Indian Hygiene," &c.: "I am of opinion that the invaluable aerated beverage 'Zoedone' deserves the highest attention at the hands of the Indian public; it is not only health-giving drink, but essentially, containing as it does the quadruple phosphates of iron, lime, potash, and soda, a health-restoring drink par excellence reviving and refreshing the vital powers. It would be a blessing indeed if we could see it introduced into hotels, restaurants, regimental messes, and canteens. To weakly females in India it would decidedly tend not only to the amelioration of their own health, but that of their offspring, the future generations of men and women. I need scarcely allude to its indication as a remedial and dietetic agent in cases of malarial cachexy, phthisis, &c., the cost at which it is sold should in itself commend 'Zoedone' to the people in India."

The Company's Agents for India, including Burmah and Ceylon, are as follows:—

Agents in Chief, MESSRS. WILLIS RODWELL & CO., LONDON.

BOMBAY	Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES & Co.
CALCUTTA	,, HINDE, ALLEN & Co.
CAWNPORE	,, COOPER ALLEN & Co.
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CEYLON	,, W. M. SMITH & Co.
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MADRAS	,, SHAW & WINCH.
RANGOON	,, HALLIDAY BROTHERS.
ADEN	,, COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROTHERS.

Price at Agents' Warehouses, at PORTS OF LANDING, Rs. 4 per dozen, in cases of 6 dozen pints.

Any orders transmitted to the Company's Agents will meet with due attention.

Wholesale and Trade Terms may be obtained from above Agents.

By order,
J. DURIE PATTULLO,
Secretary.

BE WARE OF THE SPURIOUS IMITATIONS NOW BEING ADVERTISED.

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.
MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,
MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, HOSIERS, AND GLOVERS,
BY APPOINTMENT
TO
LADY FERGUSSON.

Dark Cambric Costumes.
Navy Serge.
Thick Tweed.
Warm Home Spun do.
Guernsey quilted do.
Norfolk Travelling with extra Jacket.
Warm Cashmere Dressing Gown, lined flannel.
Warm Oxford Jackets.

Long Sealskin Jackets.
Do. Astrakan do.
Warm Ulsters.
Rain Coats.
Alpacca Cache Possiere.
Flemish Linen Dust Coats.
Dark Cambric Petticoats.
Warm Petticoats.

COMPLETE OUTFITS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN, READY FOR WEAR.

Flannel in different colours.
Waterproof Sheeting.
Cotton and Merino Stockings.
Ladies' Undervests.
Tweed Hats.
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Fancy Deck Hats.
Sealskin Caps.
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Mufflers and Wrappers.
Blankets.
Bathing Gowns.
Towels.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Paper Collars and Cuffs.
White and coloured Handkerchiefs.
Neckties and Fichus.
Sponges.
Toilet Requisites.
Fitted Bags complete.

Boots and Shoes.
Folding Deck Chairs.
Ladies Trunks.
Travelling Boxes.
Hat Boxes.
Soiled Linen Bags.
Leather Purses.
Air Pillows.
Resais (Indian Quilts).
Rugs and Straps.
Silk Umbrellas.
Parasols.
Tin Baths.
Nail Brushes.
Tooth Brushes.
Hair Brushes in cases.
Combs and Powders.
Perfumes.
Soap Boxes.
Luggage Labels.
Fans.
Work Boxes, &c., &c.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,
RAMPART ROW AND CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL..........	,, 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........	,, 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	,, 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL..........	,, 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	,, 3,750,00
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........	Rs. 2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........	,, 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,260,595 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.

STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1862.................. £300,690
,, 1872.................. £816,383

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,045,143	1873	£2,645,503
1868	£1,579,578	1878	£4,049,159

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum Street.

THE STANDARD LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

THE attention of intending Assurers is directed to the following points of this old established office:—

FUNDS.—These now considerably exceed FIVE-AND-A-HALF MILLION STERLING, and are larger than those of any British Office transacting business in India. Detailed statements showing the nature of the Investment are published annually.

ANNUAL REVENUE.—This has now reached EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

CLAIMS.—The amount paid annually to the representatives of deceased Policy-holders is upwards of HALF-A-MILLION STERLING.

NEW BUSINESS.—Since 1865 the yearly New Assurances of the Company have exceeded ONE MILLION STERLING,—a result maintained by no other British Office for so many years in succession.

RATES.—These have lately been considerably reduced at most ages and will be found moderate. Lower rates are not justified by the Company's own experience,—now of considerable extent—nor by the most recent investigation into the mortality of European lives in India.

FACILITIES FOR ASSURANCE.—The Local Boards are empowered to issue Policies and pay claims without reference to Head office, and arrangements can be made for Medical Examinations in any part of India.

Forms of proposals, &c., and every information may be obtained on application.

Bombay Branch Office, 14, Rampart Row.
GEO. OLIVER, Acting Secretary,
Madras Office—
BINNY & CO., Chief Agents.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

PRESIDENT:
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K. T.
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.................. £2,000,000.
WHEREOF PAID-UP.................. £450,000.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS IRRESPECTIVE OF CAPITAL AND RESERVES AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1879.
LIFE ASSURANCE FUND.................. £3,062,171 6 2
ANNUITY FUND.................. £371,273 19 1

Note.—The Life and Annuity Funds are specially invested to meet the obligations of these Departments, and are not liable for the obligation of the Fire Department.

EXTRACT FROM THE FINANCE CHRONICLE AND INSURANCE CIRCULAR.

THE report of the Directors to the 71st Annual General Meeting of Shareholders is one of the most complete productions of its kind, and the results set forth surely entitle the Company to be classed as one of the greatest and most widely useful of provident institutions. The North British has been conducting business since the early years of this century: every year has been a record of steady progress and honourable dealing.

In the Life Department the new business consisted of policies issued for £988,340, yielding in annual premium £35,796, an increase of £5,386 on the previous year. The increase is very satisfactory, considering the difficulty which many offices find in pushing life business.

The profit and loss account shows a total profit for the year of £269,608, which is disposed as follows: a dividend of 10s. per share to the shareholders, together with a cash bonus of 25s. per share; a special bonus as on several previous occasions of 25s. per share, to meet calls of a like amount now made; £50,000 placed to reserve and the balance carried to credit of profit and loss account.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA,
1, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.
Local Board of Directors:
J. C. Macgregor, Esq., Receiver, High Court.
W. C. Morgan, Esq., Solicitor.
Robert Steel, Esq., Merchant.
General Agents for India: ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

N.B.—RISKS on NATIVE LIVES are accepted on TERMS CASH.

For Forms, &c., apply to Messrs. JOHN FLEMING & Co., or W. M. MACAULAY & Co.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,
COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—
1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS:
738 PROPOSALS for .... Rs. 29,23,250.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and Full Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

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